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Established 1887

Ask Britain to Convene Conference

5 Africa Leaders Reject Part Of Rhodesia Settlement Plan

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 26 (AP).—Presidents of the five "front-line" black African states today rejected Prime Minister Ian Smith's terms for surrender of power to Rhodesia's black majority but apparently accepted the principle of an interim government to prepare the way.

The State Department declared in Washington: "The road to a negotiated solution is now open."

However, the black leaders also reaffirmed their commitment to the guerrilla struggle against the white minority regime in Rhodesia.

After deliberating for 4 1/2 hours over the U.S.-British plan to achieve black rule within two years in the former British colony, the leaders of Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola and Botswana declared that Britain

must immediately convene a constitutional conference outside of Rhodesia to form a black majority interim government and subsequently write a new constitution for Rhodesia.

Britain swiftly announced its willingness to help organize the conference.

A communiqué issued by the Presidents said that to accept the plan as outlined by Mr. Smith would be "tantamount to legitimizing colonialist and racist structures of power." Mr. Smith agreed to an interim government with equal numbers of whites and blacks while the black leaders here said they wanted blacks in the majority.

The plan outlined by Mr. Smith Friday called for supreme legislative powers to be given to a council on which blacks and

whites have equal representation. The council, which would be responsible for writing a new Constitution, could make formal decisions only on two-thirds majority votes.

Observers noted that this would effectively enable either side to block any decision. It was apparently this structure that the black Presidents—Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Agostinho Neto of Angola, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Samora Machel of Mozambique and Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana—rejected.

Mr. Smith had made his acceptance of the plan conditional on

a truce in guerrilla warfare waged by the black nationalists.

In their communiqué, the leaders "reaffirmed their commitment to the cause of liberation in Zimbabwe [Rhodesia] and the armed struggle" by nationalist guerrillas.

The communiqué concluded: "A Luta Continua!"—the Portuguese slogan meaning "the Struggle Continues!" that Mr. Machel's guerrillas used in their 10-year war against Portuguese rule in Mozambique.

Mr. Machel joined the talks today. The four other Presidents began meeting yesterday at Mr. Kaunda's presidential lodge, 15 miles outside his capital.

The summit meeting was also attended by Joshua Nkomo, head of a wing of Rhodesia's divided African National Council, and

regarded as the man most likely to become Rhodesia's first black prime minister.

The four visiting Presidents left Lusaka later to return to their capitals.

The five states represented at the summit are regarded as black Africa's "frontline" in the struggle against white minority rule in Rhodesia, and their acceptance of the transition plan was considered essential for it to work. Two of the states, Mozambique and Zambia, provide bases for black Rhodesian guerrillas.

In their communiqué, the Presidents called on Britain—from which Rhodesia declared independence 11 years ago—to set up a conference outside Rhodesia with "the authentic and legitimate representatives of the people."

The object of the conference, the communiqué said, would be to establish a transitional government. It would be followed by another conference to write a new constitution, based on which "peace and normalcy" could be restored.

"The struggle of the people of Zimbabwe, the African and international solidarity in the implementation of sanctions and coordinated action of all anti-colonialist forces and states have together brought the isolation and collapse of the racist minority regime," the communiqué said.

It congratulated "the people and fighters of Zimbabwe whose hard and heroic armed struggle forced the rebel regime and the enemy in general to accept the inevitability of majority rule and the need to establish immediately a transitional government to implement this principle."

The communiqué added that it was the "armed struggle" that had created "the present favorable conditions."

• Kissinger personally orders State Department to react promptly. Page 2.

Plans Consultations in Salisbury

Nkomo Returns to Joyous Welcome

By Michael T. Kaufman

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 26 (NYT).—Joshua Nkomo, the nationalist leader who is already widely presumed to be playing a key role in the formation of a black majority interim government here, said yesterday, "From now on we may arrive at a turning point."

Mr. Nkomo was greeted tumultuously by 1,200 followers when he returned after a five-month pilgrimage in search of international diplomatic backing. He avoided any direct comment on the Kissinger proposals for a transition to black majority rule that had been so dramatically and reluctantly accepted Friday by Prime Minister Ian Smith.

Mr. Nkomo said he could not talk about the plan until he met with his top aides.

He said he would be meeting with the executive members of his African National Council and would then once again confer with the African presidents of the five so-called front-line states—Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia—before he publicly addressed himself to the Kissinger proposals.

"We are in complete control," he told his backers, who were happily chanting "Zi, zi, zi" for Zimbabwe, the nationalist name for Rhodesia. Mr. Nkomo said that the guerrillas massed in training camps in Mozambique were loyal to his movement. He also intimated that his chief rivals in the long nationalist squabbles, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, would not be taking part in the creation of the interim government that is to pave the way toward majority rule in two years.

Guerrilla Commander.

He did, however, suggest that a new rival, Robert Mugabe, who is said to command the guerrilla force, would be invited to participate in a new nationalist coalition that would heal the wounds of past conflicts.

Throughout his talk, Mr. Nkomo said several times that talk of splits within the nationalist movement no longer applied.

"But," he said, "in order to remove the image of disunity which persists, I am prepared to talk to leaders of any group which appear to have a common position with us and which have some visibility in this country." He said there appeared to be only one

such group, the Zimbabwe African National Union, which more than a decade ago split from Mr. Nkomo's own Zimbabwe African Peoples Union.

Mr. Nkomo said that while he was in Mozambique recently, "young chaps," presumably guerrilla commanders, had given him a list of leaders from this group with whom he would be meeting. He was asked if Bishop Muzorewa and Mr. Sithole were on the list.

"Those names were conspicuous by their absence," Mr. Nkomo said. "How about Robert Mugabe?" he was asked about the Rhodesian schoolteacher who has reportedly built a following among the guerrillas after he, alone of all the nationalist intellectuals, joined them in their camps.

"I recall his name being there," said Mr. Nkomo, grinning and looking very much like a man returning home to a victory he could not quite yet proclaim.



Joshua Nkomo

"would sing to the tune of their masters."

Mr. Sithole told a news conference in the Tanzanian capital that the proposals negotiated by Mr. Kissinger were "deliberately calculated to diffuse the revolutionary struggle and to create a neo-colonialist regime in Zimbabwe."

Mr. Smith would have a part in appointing black representatives to the Council of State and most of them "would sing to the tune of their masters," Mr. Sithole said.

Africans Held Unreliable

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 26 (UPI).—Rhodesia said today that the partial rejection by black African Presidents of the Kissinger settlement shows "their total unreliability and untrustworthiness."

It called on the United States and South Africa "to sort it out."

Foreign Minister Pieter van der Byl said, "They (the African Presidents) agreed in advance and

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MiG-25 Transferred in Japan

Soviet Pilot Flies Mail Plane To Iran, Asks Asylum in U.S.

TEHRAN, Sept. 26 (AP).—The pilot of a Soviet mail plane has flown his aircraft to this country and requested asylum in the United States, the Iranian radio announced yesterday.

The pilot, flying a single-engine An-2, landed Thursday in northern Iran's Azerbaijan region, bordering the Soviet frontier, the radio said.

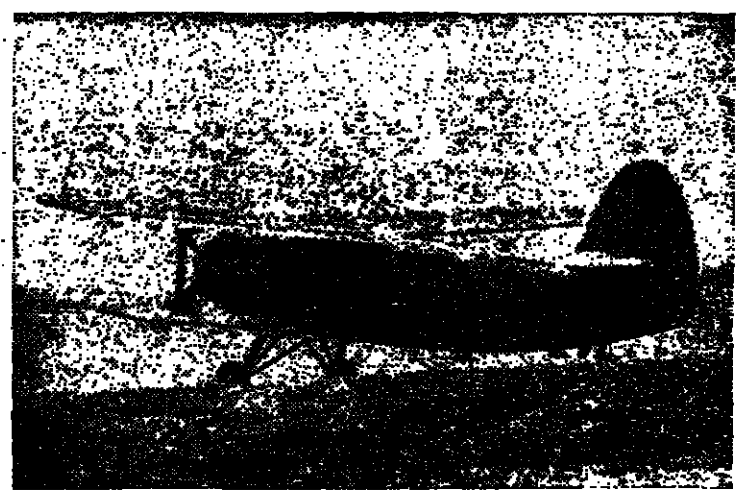
The pilot was identified as Soviet Army Lt. Valentin Zaslavov. The U.S. Embassy said that it had received no official word from the Iranian government about the man's request for political asylum in the United States.

The Soviet Embassy confirmed that a pilot had defected but gave no details.

to a Japanese air defense base near here.

Over Russian protests of increasing stridency, a team of Japanese and U.S. Air Force experts had spent the preceding 10 days dismantling the MiG, known as the Foxbat in Western military parlance. They did their research in a makeshift hangar put up around the plane at Hakodate's commercial airport after its delivery there by Lt. Belenkov, who—like his plane—is considered a defector.

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Soviet mail plane that carried defecting Russian pilot.

If Congress Takes Anti-Boycott Steps

Saudis Threaten Oil Embargo Against U.S.

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Sept. 26 (WP).—Saudi Arabia threatened today to impose a new oil embargo against the United States if Congress enacts legislation aimed at weakening the Arab boycott of Israel.

The official Middle East News Agency said the warning was conveyed to U.S. officials by the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Saud bin Faisal, who is in the U.S. for the United Nations General Assembly debates.

Saudi Arabia has lobbied actively against the proposed anti-boycott legislation but until now has refrained from publicly using its most potent weapon, the threat of an oil cutoff, to back its campaign. The anti-boycott legislation has become a serious irritant to Saudi-U.S. relations, now further chilled by a Senate committee vote Friday to block a major arms deal with Saudi Arabia.

Legislation seeking to counter the boycott presently is in a House-Senate conference to iron out differences between a milder Senate version and a more stringent House version. The conference committee will meet again tomorrow to work out a compromise.

According to the Middle East News Agency, an official conduit for news and policy statements for several Arab countries, "it is feared" that other Arab countries would follow the Saudis' lead in cutting off the flow of oil to the U.S. if the government in Riyadh decided on such an action. The news agency attributed its report to unnamed sources in Washington.

In an account of the boycott controversy in the United States, the news agency noted that until now the Saudis have limited themselves to threats to stop importing from and giving contracts to U.S. firms if the anti-boycott legislation becomes law. The timing of the public threat to use the oil embargo as well, the news agency said, reflects Saudi irritation over the Senate Foreign Relations Committee vote Friday against a Ford administration proposal to sell the Saudis 650 Maverick air-to-ground missiles.

The Saudis, like other Arabs, argue that the boycott of Israel is a legitimate economic weapon against an enemy that continues to occupy Arab territory seized

in war and is not a matter of racial or religious discrimination. Attempts to break the boycott by imposing criminal and economic sanctions against U.S. firms that comply with its provisions, the Arabs say, will only result in the United States losing billions of dollars in lucrative development contracts to European and Japanese competitors.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Abdel Rahman Salem al-Ahdi, in a recent interview with The Washington Post, forcefully reiterated these arguments and insisted that the Arabs would continue the boycott until their demands against Israel are met. But he stopped short of threatening to halt Kuwaiti oil shipments to the United States.

Now the Saudis have taken that step and its implications for the United States are far more serious than such a threat would be from any other country.

The Middle East News Agency said that the Saudis, who are the biggest suppliers of oil to the U.S., provide 18 per cent of all U.S. oil imports. Other sources say the figure is even higher.

Saudi Arabia has vast reserves

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



RODHESIA—An African crowd signals approval while listening to Joshua Nkomo, returned Saturday from a five-month mission in search of diplomatic backing.

4 Hostages, Gang Leader Slain

Guerrillas Attack Damascus Hotel

By James F. Clarity

MASCUS, Sept. 26 (NYT).—A Syrian Army fought a battle in a hotel in downtown Damascus today against a group believed to consist of businessmen opposed to Syria's intervention in Lebanon.

The government reports that three of the four guerrillas were captured and sent to having affiliations with the strongest group in the Palestine Liberation Organization. The fourth guerrilla, said to have been the leader, was reported

to Beirut, a spokesman for the Syrian army denied Palestinian guerrillas were able for the attack. He said the fourth guerrilla, said to have been the leader, was reported

The Syrian government said the battle, which began about dawn and lasted until just before noon, resulted in the death of the leader of the four guerrillas and four persons who had been taken hostage in the Semiramis Hotel in the heart of the capital.

The guerrillas, the government added, wounded 24 of the 90 hostages they held during the fighting. Several rooms in the hotel, one of the capital's most comfortable and a favorite of foreigners, were wrecked. There was no official report of Syrian military casualties, but unofficial reports said that a number of them had been wounded.

The government at first did not identify the guerrillas by organization or nationality, referring to them only as "gangsters," and said that the three, including a woman, were being questioned and would be punished.

There were widespread reports in the capital, however, that the group called itself "Black June," an apparent reference to Syria's accelerated military intervention in Lebanon in the first days of June.

Officials at Scene

In the last hours of the fighting, Premier Abdul-Rahman Khleifat, Defense Minister Mustafa Tlas and other senior Syrian officials stood across the street from the hotel and had the captured guerrillas brought before them for brief questioning before they were taken to a military prison here. The government did not announce what their punishment might be but execution by hanging was considered a possibility, if not a probability.

The implications and effects of the attack on the Lebanese crisis and on the reaction of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad were not immediately clear. The hotel battle was the first such incident in the presidency of Mr. Assad, who assumed power here in November, 1970.

While the government disclosed only a few details about the battle, the official press agency, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Shooting in Beirut Foils Plan Sarkis to Consult Arafat

BEIRUT, Sept. 26 (UPI).—Sent Elias Sarkis went into his no-man's-land today for talks with leftist and Palestinian leaders. But shooting forced him to cancel his most important meeting with guerrilla chief Yassir Arafat.

Sarkis met for more than two hours with leftist leader Jumblatt at the National Council on the line separating Christian and Muslim areas.

After meeting with Mr. Arafat at the last minute, Sarkis fled off at the last minute Christian and Muslim gun clashes briefly in the area, an official spokesman said.

Just radio accused rightists of starting the shooting, while a leftist radio said the shots were in the air and "probably" in the western (Muslim) sector.

Other Fronts

Arabic fighting continued on war fronts in Beirut and countryside, rightist and leftist forces said.

Leftist radio station in north non-reporter especially heavy fighting around the besieged port of Tripoli, Lebanon's second largest city, where 400 Palestinian defenders, held off the Christian Mar-

da Brigade only a few miles from the city gates.

Rightist and leftist gunners exchanged intermittent and indiscriminate mortar fire, hitting streets, stores and houses throughout the war-torn capital.

Several shells fell early today around the presidential palace in Baabda, in the hills southeast of Beirut, Christian Phalangist party officials said. Mr. Sarkis was not in the building at the time—he has reportedly refused to move in until construction of an underground shelter is completed—and no damage was reported.

The newly installed President went to the museum to open talks with leftist and Palestinian leaders who cannot reach the presidential palace, deep within Christian-held territory.

His meeting with Mr. Jumblatt and an officer of the rebel leftist Lebanese Arab Army was described by a leftist source as having "quite positive results."

The cancellation of Mr. Sarkis's meeting with Mr. Arafat was a minor setback to the President's peace efforts. The two had planned to talk about the possible reconvening of their truce talks with Syria and the hammering out of the broad lines of a new cease-fire agreement.

5 Slain, Woman Peace Crusader Wounded in a Flare-Up in Ulster

From Wire Dispatches

BELFAST, Sept. 26.—An organizer of the women's peace movement in Northern Ireland was shot in the face by a masked gunman and critically wounded, police said today.

Mrs. Bridget McKenna, 60, a Catholic, was standing with a 15-year-old girl in the doorway of a shop Friday night when a masked man approached and fired two shotgun blasts, police said. The girl was also critically injured.

Five persons were killed Friday night in a flare-up of violence that police related to political-sectarian rivalry. At least 10 persons were injured in bombings and shootings.

The first to be slain was a 17-year-old Catholic girl. Within hours, gunmen killed two men drinking in a bar frequented by members of the Protestant extremists' Ulster Defense Association. Yesterday, a 19-year-old Protestant girl was fatally shot when running to her father after he had been wounded by gunmen at the door of his home. Also yesterday, a 30-year-old Catholic man was fatally wounded outside an IRA sympathizers' club.

The main organizer of the women's peace movement, Mrs. Betty Williams, denounced the attacks, saying: "This will not deter us one bit. The men who perpetrated these acts in the name of God and humanity are either insane or devoid of all feeling."

Optimistic Interpretation

Kissinger Personally Orders Quick Response to 5 Leaders

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (NYT).—The State Department interpreted optimistically today the ambiguously worded statement on Rhodesia issued by five key black African leaders and said "the road to a negotiated solution is now open" in Rhodesia.

Seeking to head off possible gloomy interpretations that the U.S.-British plan for a two-year transition to black majority rule was in jeopardy, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger personally ordered the department to react promptly and favorably to the statement issued in Lusaka, Zambia.

The White House also refused to regard the African leaders' statement negatively. It said the communiqué "constitutes acceptance of the basic scheme that Secretary Kissinger negotiated in Africa."

In their document, the leaders of Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Botswana and Angola reacted in mixed terms to the announcement by Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia, who had said Friday that he had been forced by the United States and other powers, including South Africa, to end his government's 11-year white-minority rule.

Details listed Mr. Smith then listed the details for moving to black majority rule in two years that he said Mr. Kissinger had given him and that, according to Mr. Kissinger, had been cleared ahead of time by black leaders.

The initial news agency reports from Lusaka called the statement a "rejection" of the proposals. However, after reading the text of the five African leaders' statement, Mr. Kissinger was said to have told his aides that—given the reluctance of black Africans to deal with Mr. Smith—the statement was helpful to the cause of a settlement and did not cause his own diplomatic efforts, which had produced Mr. Smith's speech.

The State Department statement, which he largely drafted, said:

"We have seen the statement

Kremlin Issues Denunciation of Kissinger's Plan

MOSCOW, Sept. 26 (WP).—The Soviet Union yesterday denounced the plan negotiated by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for bringing black-majority rule to Rhodesia as a "fraud" and said it was aimed at "preserving the last strongholds of colonialism and racism" in Africa.

With a series of scathing commentaries in Tass, the Soviet news agency, the Kremlin left no doubt that it seeks to block implementation of proposals accepted Friday by Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and his white-minority government. "The endorsement of the American plan by the clique of rabid racists," Tass said, "shows its real worth."

The Soviet opposition could prove a major obstacle because of Moscow's influence with Mozambique, the main staging area for Rhodesia's guerrilla war, which Mr. Smith has said must be ended as a condition for a turnover of governing power to the black majority.

The Kremlin also has considerable leverage with Angola, another of the "frontline" states in southern Africa, and its longstanding ties with most of the African nationalist movements in the region.

From the outset, Moscow has been bitterly critical of Mr. Kissinger's proposals for solving the Rhodesian crisis and assuring independence for South-West Africa (Namibia), which has been administered by South Africa since the era after World War I.

of the African Presidents in Lusaka and welcome it. They have accepted the basic proposal which will lead to majority rule in Rhodesia within two years. They have also accepted the proposal for a meeting to establish the transitional government which will lead to the constitutional conference for the government of independence.

"The United States is now consulting with the United Kingdom with respect to the call for the meeting to organize the interim government, at which the structure and details of the interim government can be finally determined. The road to a negotiated solution is now open."

On details, State Department officials said that Mr. Smith's statement in his speech that the Rhodesian Constitution would be drafted in Rhodesia did not mean that the meeting for a transitional government had to be in Rhodesia. Further, it was not deemed likely on Friday that the Africans would agree to hold the initial meeting in that country.

Observers thought it likely that a meeting would be held in some moderate African capital or in Switzerland. The Smith regime generally has opposed a meeting in London.

The Africans' statement also left unclear whether the blacks would eventually agree with the points about the Council of State and Council of Ministers that were outlined by Mr. Smith. These points were actually part of the plan that Mr. Kissinger had said had been approved by black African states during prior consultations.

Substance of Plan The black African leaders did not reject the substance of the proposals but merely said that details should be put off to the meeting to be organized by the British.

The White House said that "the only point of difference" raised by the black African leaders was that "the detailed composition of the transitional government should be left to the constitutional conference."

"We do not believe that will constitute a serious problem," the White House said.

The main unanswered question was whether Mr. Smith's regime would choose to interpret the African leaders' statement as a rejection of the U.S.-British plan and thus free him from his commitment to it.

One of the purposes in having the State Department welcome the Lusaka statement was to head off giving Mr. Smith justification for altering his position.

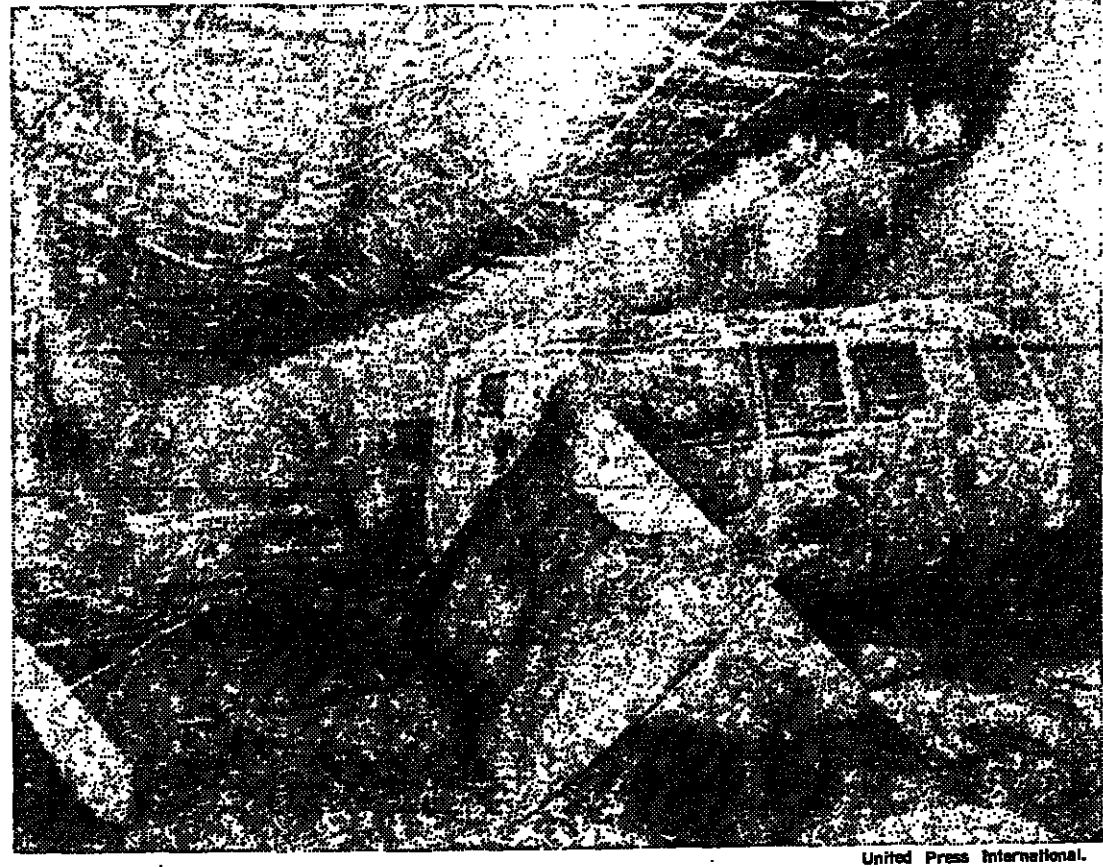
Western Union Says It Let U.K. Read Telegrams

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (UPI).—A top officer of Western Union International has admitted that private telegrams sent from Britain to the United States have been turned over regularly to British security officials, according to a House hearing transcript released today.

The transcript, released by Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., showed that Thomas Greenish, executive vice-president, later amended testimony in which he had denied under oath that the U.S. company had ever made telegrams available to foreign authorities.

In a written statement to the House Government Information and Individual Rights subcommittee, Mr. Greenish said his answer last March 3 at a hearing by the panel should be amended from "no" to "no, except in the United Kingdom."

Rep. Abzug said Mr. Greenish told the subcommittee he had "misunderstood" the question. He had been asked whether Western Union allowed foreign officials to read telegrams.



Remains of firebombed vans inside an Italian-Israeli firm's garage outside of Rome.

Soviet Buildup May Lead U.S. To Send More F-111s to U.K.

By Michael Getler

BONN, Sept. 26 (WP).—The U.S. Defense Department is planning to increase sharply the number of its F-111 fighter-bombers in Britain in response to a Soviet buildup along the NATO front.

The shifting of more F-111 squadrons from the United States to Britain is designed both to strengthen NATO forces and to help push the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and the East-West troop-reduction negotiations off dead center, sources here in the West German capital said.

(Although some details of the transfer remain to be worked out, Pentagon sources in Washington confirmed that the plan is in an advanced stage.)

The United States has maintained one wing of about 72 F-111s in Britain for several years. A proposal now said to be under high-level consideration

would double the number based overseas. The United States has almost 500 F-111s. About 70 are specially equipped for longer-range flights as strategic bombers.

A top U.S. arms-control official publicly accused the Soviet Union recently of trying to alter the nuclear balance in Europe dramatically by deploying a new SS-20 medium-range missile.

The SS-20, which has a range sufficient to cover all of Europe and targets in China, has not been a subject of bargaining at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks because it cannot reach the United States.

Since the missiles are based in the Soviet Union rather than in Central Europe, which is a region covered by the East-West force-reduction talks, it also has been left out of those discussions.

Based on the F-111s in Britain keeps them, too, out of both sets of talks.

It is not clear how a final decision to transfer more F-111s would directly affect either negotiation, although some observers feel that it would focus new attention on both superpowers' apparent willingness to keep adding to their arsenals to prevent either side from tipping the balance in Europe.

British Approval LONDON, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—Britain today announced that it is ready to help organize a conference to consider the structure and functions of a transitional government for Rhodesia.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland in a special statement said he shared the view of the black African Presidents that the first essential step was to set up a transitional government which would carry Rhodesia through to majority rule.

He said the British government is "prepared to help organize a meeting or conference to consider the structure and functions of such a government and will be ready to take the necessary legislative action to establish it."

Mr. Crosland said the five had accepted "what is a major step forward, although they disagree about tactics."

"Clearly they do not want to accept them in their entirety but are willing to look at them as a basis for negotiation," he added.

Japan Accused By North Korea

TOKYO, Sept. 26 (AP).—North Korea accused Japan today of using ships and planes to harass North Korean freighters steaming off Japan. It said this was "criminal" and a "provocation."

The [North] Korean Central News Agency said that on Thursday, four Japanese naval ships pursued the North Korean merchant ship Sugun while Japanese fighter planes obstructed its normal navigation in Japan's Tsushima Strait, which is between the Japanese islands of Hokkaido and Honshu.

Previously, the agency said, "each time our peaceable ship Mangyongbong was sailing to Japan, they hampered its navigation in every way and barred its entry into the anchorage at a Japanese port."

Supreme Soviet Session MOSCOW, Sept. 26 (AP).—The Supreme Soviet will meet in Moscow Oct. 27, Moscow radio has announced.

Bombs Set Off In Rome After Big Leftist Rally

ROME, Sept. 26 (UPI).—A rash of explosions and firebombings occurred here during the weekend as thousands of young, pro-Palestinian leftists milled through the city.

There were no injuries in the dozen or more attacks reported since Friday. The attacks were aimed mostly at U.S., Jewish and Lebanese Christian targets.

Most of the assaults occurred last night following a big leftist rally condemning Syria's intervention in Lebanon and demonstrating support for Palestinians and Lebanese leftists.

The police said four bombs exploded outside three branches of the Bank of America and Italy. Another crude bomb was later found unexploded outside a fourth branch of the bank.

Minutes later, a bomb was detonated inside a suburban office of the Avis car rental company, causing extensive damage to furnishings.

The self-styled "Gassan Kanafani anti-Zionist commandos" left a message in a telephone booth claiming responsibility for the Avis blast.

Mr. Kanafani, who was killed in Beirut in July, 1975, he started his car was spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Soviet Pilot Flies Mail Plane To Iran, Asks Asylum in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1) ed an intelligence windfall for the West.

Millions of Japanese television viewers saw the MIG's 70-foot fuselage being moved into the Galaxy's hold on Friday. The craft's swept wings and twin tail fins had already been removed.

Draped along the side of the jet was a hand-lettered banner reading: "Sayonara, people of Hakodate. Sorry for the trouble."

Interviewed sources said that the knowledge of U.S. experts familiar with other MIG models was indispensable in removing self-destruct devices from the Foxbat's electronic systems. Either four or six separate explosive charges were rigged to protect the plane's radar, missile-firing control and electronic countermeasure equipment. The fuel and oil tanks were drained into drums and the wings, tailplane and afterburners were removed. The engines are still intact and may be test-run at the Hyakuri base—60 miles north of Tokyo—where facilities will allow exhaustive examination.

Interceptor Role Sources said that the profile emerging is one of "a manned rocket"—a high-speed, high-altitude jet interceptor, functionally designed to carry four homing missiles within firing range of the F-32.

Instrumentation in the MIG is described as frugal and obsolete by current U.S. standards and the cockpit—stripped of all but the essentials to conserve weight and space—does not contain an ejection seat to blow the pilot and his parachute-equipped seat clear of the plane in an emergency.

In 1973, Robert Seamans, then the U.S. Air Force secretary, described the Foxbat MIG as "probably the best interceptor in production in the world today." But there is preliminary evidence that its performance may have been overrated.

It is credited with an operational ceiling of 80,000 feet and

Thus, Japan says that the erection of the concealing shelter on the Hakodate airfield was to protect the MIG from satellite views. The examination now to continue at the Hyakuri base is not a search for secrets but an investigation into the intrusion of Japanese air space by the defected Lt. Belenko.

The U.S. Air Force team was called in purely to help dismantle the plane, a Foreign Ministry official said, and its transfer Friday by the Galaxy was to preserve the plane undamaged. The U.S. Air Force was asked to help because Japan does not have a cargo plane able to carry the 20-ton fuselage of the MIG-25, the Russians were told.

Japan has made no definite promise that the plane will be returned to the Soviet Union and has cited international precedents for confiscation. The belief is that it may be returned in a month or so—in boxes.

Flash Floods Kill Two In U.K. Drought Area

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP).—Flash floods caused by thunderstorms killed two persons Friday in a region of southwest England among the hardest hit by the summer drought.

The police said an 85-year-old man was swept to death through the window of his front room when four feet of floodwater surged through the village of Polperro in Cornwall and a woman died in her home when the ground floor was flooded.

Backs 3d World on U.S. Visit

Mexico's New Leader Takes a Stand

By Terry Shaw

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (WP).—Mexico's President-elect Jose Lopez Portillo said yesterday that his country's policy of allying itself with the nonaligned nations of the Third World was "irrevocable."

Mr. Lopez Portillo, who is visiting Washington for talks with U.S. officials, defended the policy in an interview at the Mexican Embassy.

"There is one misunderstanding that I would like to clarify," he said. "Many times developed countries think that the position of the developing countries is an aggressive one. They forget that developed countries also form groups to defend their interests."

"There is nothing negative in forming associations to defend legitimate interests. We recognize their right to do so and we ask them to recognize ours."

Mexico's bid for a leadership position in the Third World began under incumbent President Luis Echeverria, who chose Mr. Lopez Portillo, 56, to succeed him under Mexico's virtual one-party system.

Traditionally, Mexican presidents-elect do not reveal details of their policies and programs until after the Dec. 1 inauguration. Many presidents, including Mr. Echeverria, have made important changes in their predecessors' policies once they were in office.

In a news conference earlier at the embassy, Mr. Lopez Portillo adhered to the tradition of silence on his future policies. However, he gave some glimpses of his ideas about such bilateral problems as illegal immigrants, U.S. prisoners in Mexican jails and Mexico's votes against Israel in the United Nations.

Mr. Lopez Portillo, who served as finance minister under Mr. Echeverria, is reported to be an efficient administrator. Describing his talks with U.S. businessmen and officials on Mexico's trade deficit with the United States, Mr. Lopez Portillo said he had told them: "When one player gets all the chips, the game is over."

Perhaps his most forceful answer was in response to a question about whether his administration would follow the lead of the Echeverria government in supporting Arab-backed UN resolutions against Israel.

"I do not consider it a correct policy to expel from a forum those members whose controversies should be settled in these forums . . . I am a strong believer in principle and I will always believe in this one."

He said he had discussed the issue with representatives of the Jewish North American community during his visit.

Referring to the drug traffic and illegal Mexican immigrants in the United States, Mr. Lopez Portillo said that, "as long as there is a market, we will have the problem . . . In both cases the solution is opening up more jobs in Mexico."

Trained as a lawyer and a

political scientist, Mr. Lopez Portillo's political views were unknown when he was chosen as presidential candidate of Mexico's only important political party and elected without opposition.

Mexican Strike Averted MEXICO CITY, Sept. 26 (AP).—The government has imposed new price controls and recommended hefty wage hikes to offset the inflation that hit Mexico

with the devaluation of the peso at the beginning of this month. As a result, organized labor called off a general strike.

The economic package ordered Friday by Mr. Echeverria means that prices that have risen 20 percent or more this month will be rolled back to 10-percent increases, while workers will receive wages of 16 to 23 percent.

Labor unions had threatened a nationwide strike for Tuesday.

in a statement issued after the committee vote, Sen. Case said Saudi Arabia's possession of large numbers of sophisticated weapons "would be a destabilizing factor in the balance of power in the Middle East."

"could raise the potential of Saudi Arabia to become more deeply involved in future Middle East conflict."

Sen. McGovern said in a statement that the importance of only is more political and economic than military. "To Saudi Arabia, which is a member of the United States and while our largest single foreign oil supplier, this sale is a test of friendship and more important, a test of the reliability of United States as the market for Saudi security."

Sen. McGovern said, "The no reason to fear a transfer of these missiles because they would be sold to American people, which Israel has no Arab armaments 'state possession'."

In another session the committee rejected a resolution which would have blocked the sale of 650 Maverick missiles to Saudi Arabia.

Administration officials, concerned about the impact of the committee's vote upon relations with Saudi Arabia, immediately expressed the hope that Congress would adjourn before the Senate and House could approve a resolution blocking the sale of the sophisticated, television-guided missiles.

Reflecting the administration's position, Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., called the vote "a political mistake" that is "going to complicate our relations in trying to act as an honest broker in the Middle East."

The administration had thought it had worked out a compromise to avoid a congressional fight over the proposed sale of the Maverick missiles to Saudi Arabia. In negotiations with Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., and Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., the administration had lowered the proposed number of missiles to be sold to Saudi Arabia from 1,500 to 650.

Sen. Clifford Case of New Jersey, the ranking Republican on the committee, noted, however, that he was not a party to the negotiations or the compromise. With support from the Israeli lobby, whose representative was in the corridor outside the committee room, Sen. Case pressed for an immediate vote on his resolution disapproving the Maverick sale.

The initial vote on the Case resolution was tied at 6-6. But then Sen. Humphrey, who said he no longer felt bound by the compromise, voted for the resolution and cast the proxy vote of Sen. Gale McGee, D-Wyo., in favor of the resolution.

Until shortly before the vote, State Department officials had been expressing confidence that they had the votes within the committee to defeat the Case resolution.

Sen. Javits, normally a supporter of Israel, voted against the resolution on the grounds that he was still bound by the compromise worked out with President Ford. While supplying the missiles to Saudi Arabia may be "shocking" and "terrific," he said, "there are more shocking actions that can happen to us and Israel than this sale."

Noting that Saudi Arabia already has 1,000 Maverick missiles, Sen. Case argued that the sale of the additional 650 was "most unnecessary in terms of Saudi defensive needs."

The airplane-launched Maverick is particularly designed for

use against tanks and a command expressed in Israel's quarters that, in event of another Middle East war, Saudi Arabia might transport the missiles to other Arab States' fighting Israel.

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uring TV Encounter

Ford, Carter Erred on Facts, Equivocated, Exaggerated

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (NYT).—In several occasions during his joint TV appearances President Ford and Jimmy Carter misled the facts, exaggerated their claims and avoided answering questions with which they were uncomfortable.

Mr. Carter, for instance, conceded that there were fewer people working today in private, farm jobs than there were in Mr. Ford's time as President. But Mr. Ford had vetoed more bills than any other president since the Civil War.

Neither of those statements is according to the Bureau of Economic Statistics, there were 78,000 persons employed in private industry in 1975.

TV presence was issue as candidates held news conference, not a debate, Page 7. Neither Ford nor Carter swayed the patrons at a tavern in Cleveland, Page 7.

nonfarm jobs in August, when Mr. Ford took office, 8 months, there were 79,431,000 persons working in such jobs.

Roosevelt's 635 Vetoes. In the matter of vetoes, Mr. Ford has vetoed 83 bills in his 4-year presidency. Franklin Roosevelt vetoed 635 bills in 13 years, and Harry Truman vetoed 11 bills in eight years.

For his part, Mr. Ford declared that, under his tax proposal, the family of four would have had \$900 more to spend each year. Another matter, he said that a government was spending only \$5 billion annually for education. Neither of those statements is true.

The tax proposal about which Mr. Ford was talking would have had the personal exemption from \$750 to \$1,000 a year. The \$300 a person could be used by taxpayers like any other deduction—to lower the amount of income on which their taxes are paid, and could not have been subtracted directly from the amount of taxes due. The saving of a family of four would have been \$140 a year in the lowest tax bracket and \$700 in the highest.

As for the education expenditures, Mr. Ford's own budget for the current fiscal year lists spending for education at \$7 billion and that figure includes only the expenditures for the Office of Education and not that by other agencies. While the misstatements of figures might have been unintentional, the exaggerations by the candidates were clearly meant. Mr. Carter asserted at one point that, on a train trip through Pennsylvania last week, he had had an audience of "about four

S. Opposes Bail for Miss Hearst Pending Appeal

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26 (AP).—A government prosecutor said he will fight a motion to let convicted bank robber Patricia Hearst on bail while lawyers appeal her seven-year prison sentence.

In imposing sentence, U.S. District Court Judge William Orrick said Miss Hearst, "The violent nature of your conduct cannot be overlooked."

He gave Miss Hearst credit for 371 days she has spent in prison since her arrest on Sept. 18 last year. She will be eligible for parole in 16 months.

Defense lawyer F. Lee Bailey immediately filed notice of appeal to the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals and petitioned a court to release Miss Hearst on bail.

But U.S. Attorney James Owens argued that Miss Hearst "continues to refuse to acknowledge her guilt" in the bank robbery and said he would oppose bail. No date was set for court hearing on the motion.

China Conducts Test; Link to Mao Death Seen

PEKING, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—China tonight announced it had successfully conducted a nuclear test, demonstrating that Mao's death had not led to a military resolve. The Chinese news agency gave details of today's blast but little doubt that it was connected with Mao's death 17 days ago.

The agency said the test occurred at a time when the entire nation was honoring Mao's memory and "turning grief into strength."

Observers saw it as a move to boost the people's morale and to show that Mao's death had not led to a military resolve. The Chinese news agency gave details of today's blast but little doubt that it was connected with Mao's death 17 days ago.

or five thousand people" how many were out of work. According to Mr. Carter, "about a thousand raised their hands."

Reporters who were with Mr. Carter on that trip said that the only crowd of that size that he encountered was in Harrisburg and that, when he put the question, no more than a couple of hundred people at the most raised their hands.

On another issue, Mr. Ford said that total employment in the country had risen by 4 million persons in the last 17 months. That is true enough. He was counting from March, last year, the low point of the recession. Since he took office in August, 1974, the increase in the number of persons working has totaled only 1.8 million.

Mr. Ford also seems to have exaggerated when he said that Gov. George Busbee of Georgia had, when he took over the statehouse from Mr. Carter, "found the Medicaid program of Georgia in a shambles." The implication left by the President was that the problem was Mr. Carter's fault.

Other Level

In fact, Gov. Busbee was complaining about the administration of Medicaid, not at the state level, but at the national level. Both candidates regularly used the questions by reporters as jumping off points for broad descriptions of policy and failed to answer many questions directly.

Mr. Carter, for example, fielded a question about whether nuclear power plants were "unsafe" by giving a long description of what he hoped to accomplish in the entire area of energy policy. At the end of his answer, he mentioned the need for strict nuclear safeguards but he never said whether he thought existing plants were safe.

Mr. Ford similarly did not directly address a question about how, if he planned to give increased revenue stemming from an improved economy back to the taxpayers in the form of reduced taxes, he planned to pay for his proposed initiatives in the areas of health, housing and recreation.

Carter Vows Action to Curb A-Arms Spread

By Charles Mohr

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 26 (NYT).—Jimmy Carter said yesterday that, if elected president, he would halt further sales of nuclear-power technology and nuclear-reactor fuel to any nation that refused to forgo nuclear-weapons development or insisted on building its own national plant for reprocessing reactor fuel.

Mr. Carter said that the United States should provide vigorous leadership in attempting to achieve international safeguards against nuclear-weapons proliferation. He accused President Ford of failing to exert such leadership and said, "We ought not to accept the timid, cowardly and cynical assumption that we have no responsibility."

In an address to the San Diego City Club, the Democratic presidential candidate repeated a number of proposals and arguments he made in a speech on nuclear proliferation May 13 in New York City, but the pledge to embargo U.S. nuclear technology to countries that insist on achieving the capacity to make nuclear fuel suitable for weapons appeared to be a new proposal by Mr. Carter.

He also appeared to make one of his May proposals in stronger form. Mr. Carter said yesterday that, should he reach the White House, he would call on all nations to accept a "voluntary moratorium" on the sale or purchase of nuclear fuel enrichment.

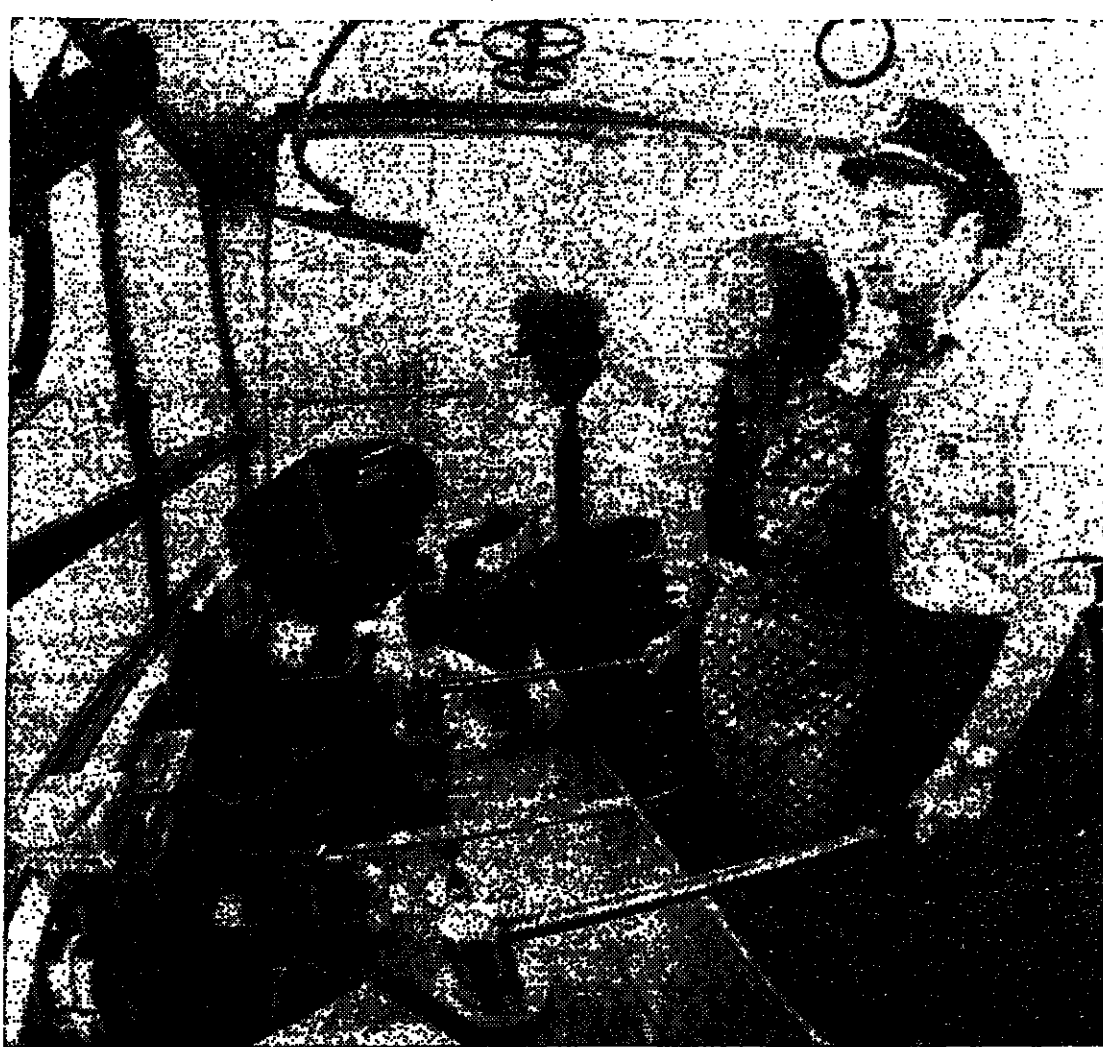
2 Are Detained In Hess Protest

BERLIN, Sept. 26 (UPI).—West Berlin police yesterday took a father and his son into protective custody after they had telephoned the West German news agency DPA that they would set themselves on fire to protest the imprisonment of convicted war criminal Rudolf Hess, Hitler's former deputy.

A police spokesman said the 61-year-old father and his 32-year-old son were taken into custody in front of Spandau Prison, where the 82-year-old Hess is serving a life term. The spokesman said the two men, whom he identified only as Olf H. and his son, Carl Wolfgang H., drove to the entrance of the prison with two cans of gasoline fastened to the roof of their automobile. He said that officers immediately took the two men into protective custody.

House Leaders Refuse Funds for Warships

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP).—House leaders turned down an appeal from President Ford last week and said his request for an additional \$1.6 billion worth of new warships is dead. Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma and House Democratic leader Thomas O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts said the request exceeds the budget level set by Congress and will not be considered by the House.



President and Mrs. Ford at helm of paddle-wheel steamer Natchez on the Mississippi.

May Be Last Foray in Region

Ford Cruises Into the South on Riverboat

By George Skelton

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—President Ford cruised down the Mississippi River to this city on a paddle-wheel steamboat yesterday, telling thousands of persons lining the banks that he will not concede the South to his Democratic rival.

"I will not concede a single state, I will not concede a single vote," Mr. Ford vowed repeatedly as he began a three-day foray into an area considered home territory for former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter.

"I promised to campaign from the snowy banks of Minnesota to the sandy shores of Georgia," Mr. Ford said. "I am here in Louisiana and in Mississippi, Ala-

bama and Florida [in the next two days] to prove we can win."

But as Mr. Ford spoke, some of his campaign advisers were acknowledging that this could be his final trip into the Deep South before Election Day, Nov. 2. Polls seem to be taken will determine whether the South is worth a major drive or whether the Democrats' hold here is unbeatable, they indicated.

Most likely, they said, the Ford banner will be carried in Dixie by his running mate, Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, who already has made six trips into Southern and Border states.

It was the first time political observers could recall a presidential candidate campaigning by

Mississippi riverboat. Mr. Ford did it with his wife, Betty, and a party of 600, cruising 53 miles from Litcher-Vacherie landing.

Before descending the gangplank of the stern-wheeler Natchez-9 to shake hands and sign autographs at various stops, Mr. Ford spoke from the captain's deck, mixing "big spender" attacks on Minnesota's Sen. Walter Mondale, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, with such phrases as: "We have turned the ship of state around and we are headed upstream."

The Natchez-9, reminiscent of a classic Mississippi River queen, is 285 feet long and has three decks, two steam engines, two stacks that spewed black smoke, a gargantuan paddle wheel, a deep whistle and a bell inside with 250 silver dollars to enhance its tone. But it was not quite the same as the boats in the days of Mark Twain. It is air-conditioned and is made almost entirely of steel, except for an unusually long wooden bar. It was built only a year ago at a cost of \$4.7 million. Mr. Ford was quartered in the gift shop, refitted for the occasion.

© Los Angeles Times.

Inquiry Reported on Vote Gifts in Past

Ford Aide Surprised by FBI Probe

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (WP).—White House counsel Philip Buchen said yesterday that he has received no information from the Watergate special prosecutor's office indicating that President Ford is the target of an investigation into the financing of his campaigns for Congress.

Mr. Buchen, responding to inquiries by The Washington Post, expressed surprise at reports that the special prosecutor had subpoenaed the financial records of various Republican campaign committees in Michigan's 5th Congressional District, which Mr. Ford represented in Congress until becoming Vice-President in August, 1973.

According to several officials of those committees, FBI agents have been attempting to determine if funds from two maritime unions were "laundered" through any of the committees and forwarded to Mr. Ford or his campaign associates between 1964 and 1974.

No Comment

Watergate Special Prosecutor Charles Ruff has refused to comment on statements by Kent County, Michigan, Republican officials that FBI agents have questioned them about the possible receipt by Mr. Ford of laundered campaign contributions through the local Republican committees. Kent County makes up the bulk of the 8th District. CBS reported last night that six Republican party officials in the county have been questioned by the FBI.

The special prosecutor has issued subpoenas relating to contributions by the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association. It is also known that FBI agents have made inquiries about contributions by the Seafarers International Union.

Officials of the local campaign

committees said they knew of no instances in which funds had been diverted to Mr. Ford for personal use and expressed skepticism about the intent of the investigation.

They said they could not understand why the investigation was being pursued at this stage of the presidential campaign and FBI agents had given them no indication of why the investigation was being conducted.

In New Orleans, White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said Mr. Ford "doesn't have any concern about any investigation" because the House Judiciary Committee had studied Mr. Ford's campaign contributions as part of his nomination to the presidency.

No White House Comment

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26 (NYT).—The White House has refused to comment on the United States Steel Corporation's report that it had given President Ford five golfing holidays during his last 10 years in the House.

Indications from Mr. Ford's staff, nearly silent on the subject last week, were that the President wanted his free golf as U.S. Steel's guest to be quickly forgotten—lost in the context of his well-known friendship with the giant steel manufacturer's Washington lobbyist and corporate vice-president, William Whyte.

Mr. Whyte, prompted by news inquiries that date back to July, issued a written statement that confirmed five golf outings for Mr. Ford, three in New Jersey and two in Florida, between 1964 and 1973.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Securities and Exchange Commission said that U.S. Steel could be in trouble if it had not reported the expenditures for Mr. Ford's entertainment.

Mr. Whyte's statement admitted no impropriety. Neither had Mr. Nessen when he commented Wednesday on reports of the New Jersey outings. "The President is an avid golfer over the years," Mr. Nessen said, "and he never considered a golf game to be a gift of substantial value. The President does not feel that it was wrong or he wouldn't have done it."

Beginning in October, the daily Warsaw currency will be able to open foreign currency accounts in Polish banks regardless of where they obtained the money and take as much as they like with them on foreign trips.

At present only those Poles who have banked foreign currency sent to them by relatives abroad or brought back from their own trips abroad have been allowed to re-export the money. Zlotys, the national currency, cannot be exported.

The new rules mean that Poles who change aloys for Western currencies on the black market—a widespread practice condoned by the authorities—will for the first time be able legally to use their cash abroad.

French Driver Exam To Cover Fuel Saving. PARIS, Sept. 26 (UPI).—Besides learning to drive, the French will have to learn the art of saving motor fuel in order to obtain a driving license.

Michel d'Ornano, minister of industry and research, said driving schools would be ordered to teach fuel conservation. He indicated that questions on the subject would be included in future written tests for driver's licenses.

Prime Minister James Callaghan has told Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in a letter that he cannot recommend to Queen Elizabeth that the 109-carat diamond be given to Pakistan.

The text of the letter was not released. Mr. Callaghan made the decision after consulting advisers to the Queen and his own aides.

The gem was acquired by Britain in 1849 after the government annexed the Indian region of the Punjab. The area in which it was found is now part of Pakistan. Mr. Callaghan said Britain had a clear title to the diamond under the 1849 Treaty of Lahore. The British government's view is that the diamond was not seized in war but was formally presented.

Mr. Bhutto asked for the return of the diamond earlier this month. India also has requested the return of the stone.

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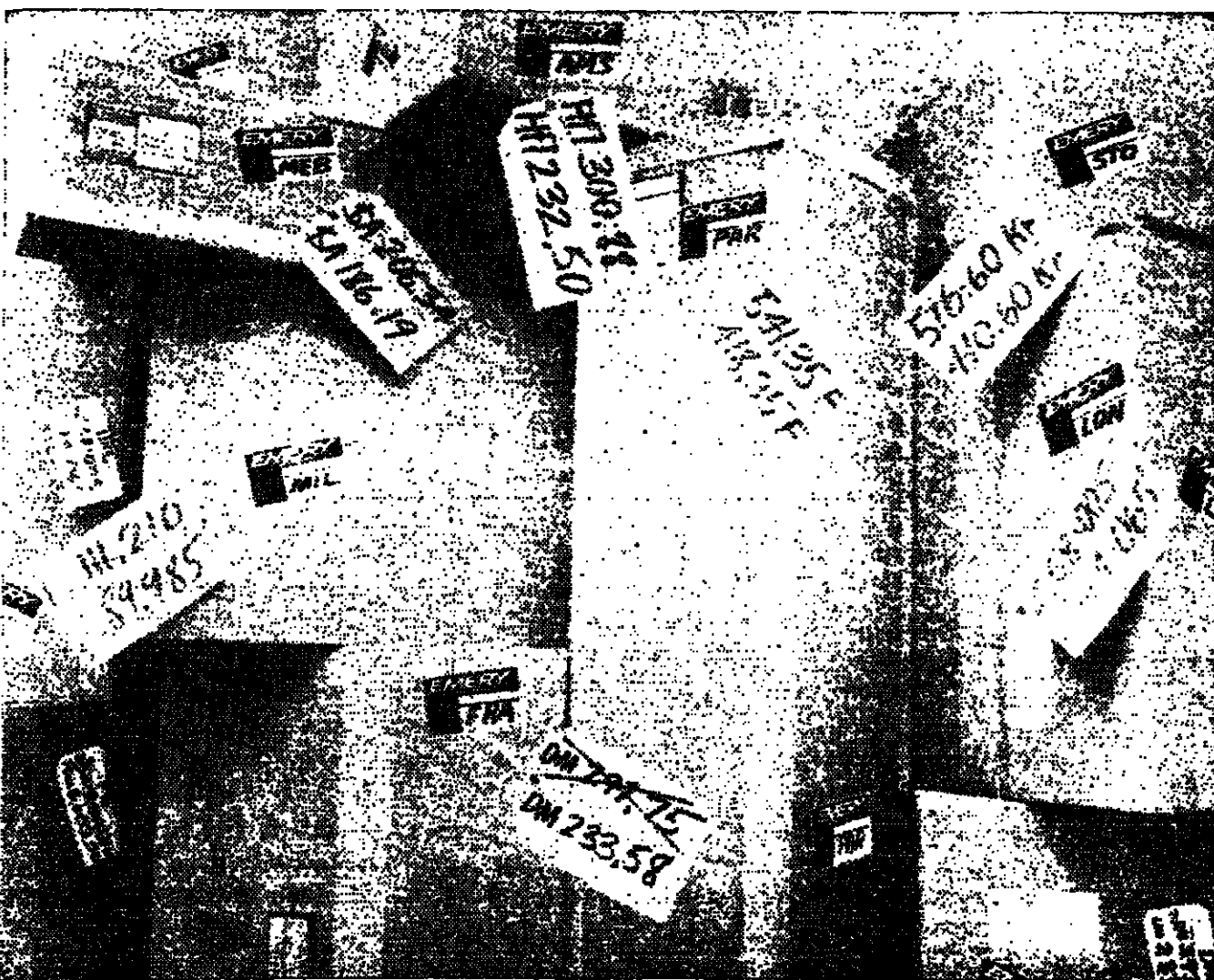
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TV Unit Missing In French Cave

OLCIRON, France, Sept. 26 (AP).—Two rescue teams descended into a cavern in the Pyrenees today searching for a French television crew missing for several days.

The rescuers said their search would take at least a day. They said for the moment they did not feel the men were in danger. The TV crew of four, accompanied by seven guides, entered the La-Pierre-Saint-Martin Cavern Wednesday and was supposed to rendezvous with another team in 24 hours but did not.

Potatoes Reach France

DUNKERQUE, France, Sept. 26 (AP).—Two thousand five hundred tons of Maine potatoes were unloaded here during the week-end, the first part of a planned 220,000-ton shipment from the United States to supplement dwindling potato stocks in drought-damaged France.

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Unemployment as Top Cause

2.5 Million, a Record, Added To U.S. Poverty Roll in 1975

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (UPI).—The number of poor persons in the United States increased by 2.5 million last year, the largest increase in a year since the government began keeping poverty statistics in 1959.

The Bureau of the Census, in making public its annual survey of incomes yesterday, said that the increase in the number of persons living in poverty was "quite pervasive," extending to every group in the population.

However, the figures showed that the largest proportional increase occurred among those who do not ordinarily dominate the poverty statistics—whites, families with a male head and those who are not elderly.

The census report also showed that while median family income rose by \$617 to \$13,729 last year, inflation cut the real purchasing power of the typical family by 2.6 per cent.

26 Straight Year
Last year was the second straight and the fourth out of the last six years in which the purchasing power of the median U.S. family declined.

The median is the midpoint. Half of all families are above and half below the figure given as median family income.

A dispute about typical family incomes arose in the presidential campaign last week, when President Ford and Jimmy Carter talked about cutting taxes.

Mr. Carter did not spell out

a clear dividing line between those whose taxes he would cut and those whose taxes he would increase. But Mr. Ford said he hoped to give a tax cut to middle-income families, which he defined as those with incomes between \$3,000 and \$25,000 or \$30,000.

The new census figures showed that only 14.1 per cent of all U.S. families had incomes in excess of \$25,000 last year. The percentage becomes even smaller if what the Census Bureau called "unrelated individuals," that is, persons who do not share a household with any relatives, are added into the figures. Only 1.5 per cent of "unrelated individuals" have an income in excess of \$25,000, and the median income of these persons is only \$4,882.

Recession Factor

As for the poverty figures, a major factor in the large increase last year in the number of poor individuals, which went up to 25.9 million, was the high level of long-term unemployment caused by the recession, the Census Bureau said.

A total of 43 million individuals were unemployed for so long last year that they exhausted all of their unemployment benefits, the survey found. This compares with 2 million who exhausted all unemployment benefits in 1974.

The report said that 42 per cent of the increase in the number of families classified as poor last year could be traced to long spells of unemployment. This is a finding that is at variance with the widely held belief that the reason the 1974-75 recession failed to cause any visible social upheaval was that almost all of the unemployed had some other source of adequate income, such as the wages of a spouse or unemployment benefits.

The definition of a poverty level of income is updated annually by the government, which adjusts the figures to take into account the effects of inflation and other factors.

Definition of Poor

A family of four that does not live on a farm was said to be poor last year if its income was \$5,500 or less; a family of two, \$3,506 or less; and an "unrelated individual" with \$2,724 or less. The threshold of poverty for farm families is slightly lower.

The percentage of persons living in poverty declined steadily from 1959, when it was 22.4 per cent, through 1969, when it had fallen to 12.1 per cent. The figures have zigzagged since then, rising in 1970, because of a recession, falling again from 1971 through 1973, when they hit a low of 11.1 per cent, and then rising again in 1974 and sharply rising last year to 12.3 per cent.

Possibly the most striking aspect of the 10.7-per cent increase last year in the number of persons living in poverty was the identity of the groups most heavily affected.



BIG HAUL—Pickup truck carts a giant-sized spare tire across a bridge in the state of Washington.

There was a 12.9-per cent increase in the number of poor whites, compared with a 6.1-per cent increase in the number of poor blacks. Blacks continued to be overrepresented among the poor, however, constituting 31 per cent of the poor, whereas they constitute less than 12 per cent of the population.

Similarly, the increase last year in poor individuals living in families headed by a man amounted to 15.3 per cent, whereas the increase among persons living in female-headed families was 4.5 per cent. But a disproportionate number of the poor is still to be found in families headed by women.

Other highlights of the census report include the following:

• The median income of black families was 62 per cent of the median income of white families, an increase from the figure of 60 per cent that was recorded in 1974. Census experts said, however, that the change was not quite large enough to be considered statistically significant.

• Women who worked full-time and year-round had incomes that were 58.8 per cent as large as those of comparable male workers, essentially the same ratio as in 1974.

• Sixty-two per cent of the men who headed poverty-level families last year worked at least part of the year, compared with 64 per cent in 1974. Only 37 per cent of the women who were heads of poor families last year worked at all during the year, compared with 39 per cent in 1974.

• The families with the highest median income were those with a male head whose wife was also in the paid labor force. Their median income last year was \$17,237.

• Another high-income group is residents of metropolitan areas with populations of a million or more who live outside the central city itself. These families had a median income last year of \$17,156.

• Incomes are continuing to rise fastest in the South and West. The increase in the dollar level of incomes in these regions was so large last year that their typical families almost escaped the effects of inflation. The 1975 reduction in real purchasing power amounted to less than 1 per cent in the West and exactly 1 per cent in the South, compared with 2.6 per cent in the nation as a whole.

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Bond Needed for Court Appeal

U.S. Cities' Black Aides Seek Donations to Save the NAACP

ATLANTA, Sept. 26 (AP).—Mayor Maynard Jackson, standing on the sidewalk to ask for contributions, is leading a "last hours" struggle by black municipal officials to save the NAACP from what he says could be financial disaster.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People must post a \$1.6-million bond in a chancery court in Mississippi by Oct. 2 if it is to appeal a \$1.2-million lawsuit won by 12 white merchants in Port Gibson, Miss. The state requires a defendant to post a bond covering 125 per cent of a court award before he is allowed to appeal against the award.

An NAACP spokesman in Mississippi said that the association has raised \$750,000, including pledges.

The merchants charged the NAACP with conspiracy in a 1968 boycott, in which civil-rights groups picketed the businesses to protest what they said was discrimination in hiring.

Mayor Jackson urged all Atlanta churches and synagogues Friday night to collect special offerings today "to support the efforts to resist those who would undo the gains achieved at the price of far too many human lives."

He said that if the NAACP is required to meet the \$1.2-million judgment, it "could break the financial back of the NAACP."

The mayor stood on the sidewalk in front of Atlanta's City Hall Thursday, soliciting contributions in an upturned cowboy hat. Both blacks and whites dropped in checks, coins and bills. The local NAACP chapter said that it hoped to raise \$30,000 by tomorrow.

"Most of us who are black and who hold office in this country would not be in these positions except for the work done over many generations by the NAACP," said Mr. Jackson, who is president of the National Black Caucus of Local Elected Officials.

Other black mayors and city officials were helping:

• In Detroit, Mayor Coleman Young participated in an all-night telephone Friday night to raise funds.

• In Chicago, the NAACP solicited money all day yesterday. The local chapter had already collected \$40,000 and hoped to increase that total to \$180,000, a spokesman said.

A 10-hour fund-raising radiothon was to be held today in Oakland, Calif.

As the Western Regional NAACP Leadership Conference opened in Long Beach, Calif., on Friday, regional director Virna Cansino told delegates that the Mississippi court action was "a form of economic lynching which is as painful as the lynchings that we used to know in the Old South."

The damage award stems from the 1968 boycott led by former NAACP field director Charles Evers. The merchants said that the boycott was successful for about two years, then died out. In 1969 the merchants filed suit against the NAACP, Mr. Evers and more than 130 other individuals.

Punitive Award
Chancery Court Judge George Haynes ruled last month that the NAACP, the Mississippi Action for Progress, Inc., and 123 individuals "conspired to injure the merchants."

He called the action a secondary boycott and awarded each of the 12 businesses \$500 in punitive damages and computed damages according to losses claimed by the businesses.

He said that the demonstrators struck at the wrong targets when they boycotted businessmen in a dispute with politicians. Black leaders said that many of the merchants were politicians.

Blacks have resumed the boycott. Judge Haynes said that this one "is legal" because it involves a direct dispute with the merchants.

NAACP attorney Frank Parker filed a request with Judge Haynes on Friday, asking him to reduce or waive the bond, order a new trial or reduce the damage award.

There was no indication when the judge would rule on that request.

A total of 346 passengers and crew members were killed in a 1974 Paris crash when a rear cargo door blew out of a Turkish Airlines DC-10, James Fitzsimon, a lawyer for McDonnell Douglas, makers of the plane, disclosed in court that 206 claims have been settled.

\$40 Million in Claims Paid in Plane Crash

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TO COMBAT SWINE FLU—Workers in a Pennsylvania laboratory inspect the first shipment of vaccine, going out today to Alaska, Hawaii and California.

Released American Describe Effort to Flee From Vietnam

BANGKOK, Sept. 26 (AP).—Arlo Gay, a U.S. businessman jailed in North Vietnam for helping the CIA, has said that he broke out of prison, spent almost a month trying to get to Laos and finally surrendered after four days in a monsoon downpour.

Mr. Gay, 52, who arrived in Bangkok last week from Ho Chi Minh City, acknowledged trying to help the CIA evacuate politically important Vietnamese civilians as Communist forces overran the country in April of last year.

He said that this was his only CIA mission and that it was not successful. Skipping a leaky escape boat, he found open sea where a U.S. aircraft carrier was supposed to be. An attempt to flag down a rescue helicopter in the Mekong River Delta failed when Communist forces converged on his fish-processing barge that was to be used as a helicopter landing pad for the evacuation.

"One kid with a gun told me, 'You come to wrong place,' and I had to agree with him," said Mr. Gay, who had been in business in Vietnam for 10 years.

He classified himself as military, as a "spook" (spy), he was taken to the Cao Mau Peninsula, the southernmost part of South Vietnam.

Chained With Leg From
"They chained me with leg from in a bamboo monkey cage," he continued. "It was ridiculous. They thought they had a prize. They were disappointed."

Days later, he was moved to Can Tho, the capital of the Mekong Delta, then flown by helicopter to Hanoi and a military prison about 40 miles from the North Vietnamese capital.

Mr. Gay, a native of Tacoma, Wash., said that he was treated well in the prison, with a private cell containing table, chair, bed of wooden slats and a single light bulb. He was fed twice daily on pork fat and rice—you become acclimated to the fact that you're lucky to have it.

He never saw another Westerner in his 18 months in prison and rarely had a chance to speak with the Vietnamese inmates. He also noted that security was becoming lax as the months wore on.

In June, he said, he wrote a letter to the camp commander protesting his isolation and declaring his innocence. The response was explosive.

"Camp officers accused me of aiding enemies of the revolution to leave the country. That put me in the same category as (former President Richard) Nixon," they said.

"They told me, 'You may be here one year, you may be here for two years, you may be here for five years and you may be here for the rest of your life.'"

"I guess they didn't realize they came on so strong. But afterward I was in a state of shock. I was 52 years old and didn't want to spend the rest of my life there."

Took My Chances
"I broke the door loose and just took my chances on missing the warden guard. I had food that I had saved up—some dried rice and other things. They let me keep my watch so I knew the time. The moon was full so

I could navigate and move at night."

Then the moon waned, traveling at night became impossible and Mr. Gay began to risk moving in daylight as he tried to get to Laos. He did not know that Communist forces had taken over that country, too.

Monsoon rains soaked him as he fled. "I tried to figure the best way to get out of there without being shot," he said.

Surrendered to Peasants
He surrendered to peasants on a hillside and discovered that he had walked no more than 10 miles from the prison. "I was back in prison the next afternoon," he said.

"Then the prison command said, 'Please be good now. I want to get you out of this country whole. But if you escape, you're going to get shot. You're right in the neck.'"

It was then early August. Mr. Gay did not know it but Hanoi had released about 40 Americans and their dependents from Saigon on Aug. 1.

"By Aug. 10 I was reasonably sure they wanted to let me go," he said.

Early this month he was flown to Ho Chi Minh City and, as he departed for Bangkok, approached Mr. Gay said he asked a interrogator if the Communists really thought he was an agent.

"There was a pause, then he said, 'If you were a spy or agent we would know.'"

Amnesty Agency Lists Violations In 112 Countries

LONDON, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—More than 100 countries have imprisoned persons for their beliefs made denied them fair trials and to some tortured or executed them in 1975, one of the human rights organizations today.

In a 230-page report on repression, torture and political imprisonment in 112 countries, the London-based organization said that governments continued to "transgress and pile on human rights in the name of stability and national development."

There was a new awareness of the violation or human rights, Amnesty International said, but too many governments subscribed to UN declarations and resolutions only on paper, it said.

The London-based organization, whose activities include "adopting" individual prisoners and publicizing their cases, said it was worried about the delay in the restriction of liberty of "vast groupings of political prisoners, often anonymously, particularly in Asia and South Africa."

Vietnam Reports Cures
HONG KONG, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—Nearly 500 drug addicts in Ho Chi Minh City, have been cured by acupuncture and traditional medicine, the Vietnamese News Agency reported.

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Clash With Police

Main Mail System Paralyzed
Strike Goes Into 5th Day

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, Sept. 26 (AP)—Spain's postal office accepted only telegrams today as a strike by postmen paralyzed the national mail system.

The strike began in Madrid and spread to 11 other cities. The anarchist daily ABC criticized the use of volunteers, most of whom are now in their 40s or 50s, to sort mail. The postal office was the only one open in Madrid today. The situation was calm in the rest of the country when police entered the air during clashes with strikers.

Pay-Raise Issue

Workers claim they have received a pay raise promised in January. Authorities said they were not to sit out a monthlong strike if necessary.

The strike today on the eve of the general strike in the Basque region, breaking up a protest against the execution a year ago of five anti-government guerrillas.

The general strike is intended to back demands for amnesty for all political prisoners and to mark the anniversary of the executions. Extra police went on duty in the four northern Basque provinces. Frequentist police action was ordered for Madrid and the nation's second city, Barcelona.

In the Basque town of Arpetia, near San Sebastian, paramilitary Civil Guards burned a Basque flag and chased away demonstrators with rubber bullets as they tried to put the flag on the grave of one of the five executed last year, Angel Casero Echeverria. The town was sealed off by the guardsmen for several hours.

Near San Sebastian and Bilbao, scores of youths began church sit-ins to protest the executions ordered by the late dictator, Gen. Francisco Franco.

Bangladesh Pardons
Victim Dutchman

DHAKA, Sept. 26 (Reuters)—Bangladesh President Abu Mohammed Sayem has pardoned a Dutchman sentenced to imprisonment for plotting to overthrow the government.

A Dutch Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The Dutchman, a 27-year-old, was sentenced to a life term by a military court last week after admitting that he had been involved in a plot to overthrow the government and to set up a system of Islamic socialism.

A Bitter Cup
For Educator

HESTERFIELD, England, Sept. 26 (Reuters)—Headmaster John Dodd, 55, called a police officer after discovering a "bitter" in his cup of tea.

Now three of his girl students, all aged 15, face possible charges for lacing the tea with a lethal chemical, a lethal chemical if administered in large quantities.

The mother of one of the girls said: "They have all apologized and are ashamed. It was just a prank that went too far."



QUINTS—Children born to a Japanese couple in January meet the press in Tokyo.

To Overcome Population Decline

West Berlin Is Actively Seeking 'Settlers'

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, Sept. 26 (AP)—West Berlin is actively seeking to attract new residents to help offset the city's declining population.

In recent years the West Berlin influx has decreased, in part because a stagnant economy has cut the Germans' mobility in general, in part because many West Germans no longer seem to consider life in this struggling metropolitan area a worthwhile challenge. Last year, only 10,000 West Germans came. Now the city has begun to apply unusual methods—it invites new residents and it sends labor experts to West German cities and towns to help them find contacts with people.

At Goslar, a medieval town near the Harz Mountains in West Germany, business was brisk the other day. Two double-decker buses, used in the city's campaign, were parked at a street corner opposite the railroad station, a block from a technical school.

"Do you think you have something for my daughter?" A woman called, peering into the first bus. "She is training to be a teacher and can't find anything here."

Joachim Butzke, a West Berlin official, invited the caller inside the bus, where he told her about the West Berlin school situation. Later he told a reporter that Goslar, in a rural area, offered good prospects in the hunt for new labor.

"We do not have the right or the means to recruit people here," Mr. Butzke explained. "We merely give them information, telling them what jobs are available in the city, how they can go about finding a place to live once they are there and what the financial incentives are."

Apart from an 8-per-cent tax rebate that all West Berlin workers enjoy, newcomers receive a special payment to compensate them for costs of moving and are given the fare for three weekend trips home during their first six months in West Berlin.

Where Action Is

A young sales clerk told one of the labor experts that he might like Berlin because he wanted "to be in a big city where the action is." The official advised him to ask for openings through his local labor exchange but also warned the clerk about possible drawbacks. "There are plenty of middle-level jobs," he said, "but once you want to move into executive positions, places such as Frankfurt, Hamburg or Munich are ahead."

The official noted that after World War II, large companies

Panama's Strongman Faces Worst Crisis

By Alan Riding

PANAMA, Sept. 26 (NYT)—Panama's strongman, Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera, is facing his most serious political crisis since seizing power eight years ago.

A wave of student unrest has left him with little popular support outside the National Guard, which controls the country. And even in the guard, the country's only armed force, with a strength of 10,000, the continued supremacy of the 47-year-old general seems less than assured as he makes no visible effort to resolve the situation or to dispel persistent rumors of a power struggle in the military command.

Since violent clashes between students and heavily armed soldiers led to an indefinite suspension of classes in the university last week, the capital has been calm.

Even if the student disturbances, which began the weekend before last, dissipate, political analysts believe the government's prestige has been badly bruised by its need to repress an element whose backing it had always claimed.

[Classes resumed Friday in Panama's National University and no new incidents were reported, UPI reported.]

Further evidence of the growing unpopularity of the military regime among young people has been the semiofficial Panamanian Student Federation's loss of support to an assortment of Trotskyite and other leftist groups that ignore the government's radical rhetoric and dismiss it as oligarchic and bourgeois.

The Berlineers' effort seems to have been partly successful. Scores of young people from Goslar asked advice on visits to the city and picked up posters showing pretty girls on the Kurfurstendamm.

A 3-Week Tour

During a three-week tour of Lower Saxony, the buses also visited Hannover, Hildesheim and Salzgitter, staying for two to three days at each stop.

"We need a constant stream of newcomers," Hans Birkenbeul, an aide at the city's labor administration, said of the campaign. According to a recent demographic projection, West Berlin's population is expected to shrink by about 20 to 25 per cent in the next 15 years unless the trend can be reversed. Foreign workers, who now make up 9 per cent of the city's labor force, are no longer allowed into West Germany.

Despite an unemployment rate of 27.00, or 3.3 per cent of the labor force, West Berlin has 11,000 job vacancies. It needs plumbers, roofers, car mechanics, electricians, cooks, construction workers, stenographers, florists, hairdressers and sales clerks.

After Student Unrest

Jordan, used strong language in rejecting a Panamanian protest note containing the allegations. The delivery of Gen. Torrijos's relations with Washington reflect the complex ideological balancing act that he has tried to sustain since ousting President Arnulfo Arias in October 1968.

He had to stir anti-U.S. sentiment at home and support for Panama abroad to persuade Washington to replace the 1903 treaty giving the United States control over the canal and the 553-square-mile Canal Zone "in perpetuity." At the same time, he had to beware of awakening such hostility among U.S. conservatives that any new accord would be rejected by the U.S. Senate.

Domestically, the general adopted revolutionary postures—even wearing a cigar in the style of Premier Fidel Castro—to woo the left, to awaken nationalist feelings on the canal issue, to break the power of the wealthy families that had long dominated politics here and to justify the imposition of a tough dictatorship.

Yet, paradoxically, Gen. Torrijos also decreed a lax banking law that converted Panama into an important center for offshore financial dealings and he stepped up government spending so that the private sector enjoyed record profits during the 1970-74 boom.

Despite the government-sponsored personality cult that surrounds him, his populist approach has failed to establish a reliable base among students, peasants or urban workers. Only in the ranks

of the National Guard, which began to enjoy higher wages and related privileges, did he seem to fit his official title of Maximum Leader of the Revolution.

Panama's economic slump, almost unavoidable during a time of world recession for a country so dependent on international trade, brought a rapid rise in prices, new taxes, higher unemployment and a suspension of new private investment. With the government overburdened by foreign debts and unable to print more money since the dollar is legal tender, the public sector also cut back spending.

The resulting recession fed political unrest, leading to the formation of businessmen's and lawyers' discussion groups at which economic policies, the administration of justice and growing corruption were criticized, and to greater militancy among students, most of whom come from humble backgrounds.

Both rightist and leftist nationalists also began questioning the handling of the treaty negotiations, suggesting that Gen. Torrijos was making secret concessions.

In January, Gen. Torrijos deported 13 of his most outspoken critics, including both conservatives and Marxists. Resentment has apparently continued to grow, spilling over into rioting and looting after increases in the prices of rice and milk were approved Sept. 9. The general again used the occasion to arrest or deport known opponents.

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Obituaries

Erica Anderson, 62, Filmed Schweitzer

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (NYT)—Erica Anderson, 62, a documentary filmmaker and an associate of late Dr. Albert Schweitzer, Thursday of a heart attack at home in Great Barrington, Mass.

In 1966, Mrs. Anderson established the Albert Schweitzer ndship House in a renovated on property she had purchased in Great Barrington and available to researchers her collection of papers and medals of the missionary and or of the Nobel Prize for whom he died in 1965.

Mrs. Anderson made numerous documentary films. One of these of Schweitzer at work at his d-famous hospital in Gabon, made in collaboration with Jerome Hill. It took five s to film. The documentary its premiere at the Guild ater in New York early in Its English narration by gress Meredith and the late icric March was translated many other languages.

Mrs. Anderson's other documents included "Grandma Moses" (1947) and "Henry Moore, Sculptor" (1947).

Student of Photography

Mrs. Anderson was born in ma, where she studied photography. In 1936, her family left via for the United States. daughter went to London worked in picture galleries.

In 1940, she was married to Dr. rence C. Anderson, a British ican, from whom she was r divorced. Soon after her iage, Mrs. Anderson came to country, enrolled in the New e Institute of Photography became a U.S. citizen.

In the 1960s, Mrs. Anderson e five trips to Gabon to work the Schweitzer film, which at was participated in with reluctance by Dr. Schweitzer.

Filmed His Achievements

Mrs. Anderson also visited Dr. Schweitzer in his native Alsace, net, to film his European levements as scholar, musician humanitarian, and made eds of some of his music and e-A group of these records eleased in 1962 by Columbia eads. The film was edited by e Hill and background music ecomposed by Alec Wilder.

Some of Mrs. Anderson's many egraphs of Dr. Schweitzer e published in 1965 in "The Schweitzer Album" by Harper & e. It has been estimated that e took more than 23,000 pic- e of Dr. Schweitzer in Africa Europe during a 16-year eod.

Mrs. Anderson lived in New

Heriberto Kahn

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 26 (NYT)—Heriberto Kahn, 31, an outstanding political reporter who exposed corruption and rightist death squads under the former Peronist regime, died Friday of tubercular meningitis.

Mr. Kahn was often threatened with death as he reported for the daily newspaper La Opinion on the activities of Jose Lopez Rega, former minister of social welfare and the political adviser of former President Isabel Peron.

Natalis Dumez

LILLE, France, Sept. 26 (AP)—Natalis Dumez, 86, a World War

II Resistance leader and member of the Legion of Honor, died of a heart attack in his home near Lille yesterday. More than 800 men from Mr. Dumez's Resistance unit, "Voice of the North," were killed fighting the Nazis during the occupation of France.

Prof. Leopold Ruzicka

ZURICH, Sept. 26 (AP)—Prof. Leopold Ruzicka, 90, who won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1939, died today.

Prof. Ruzicka was awarded the prize for his research into terpenes, a class of hydrocarbons. He was foreign member of the Royal Society in London and honorary member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

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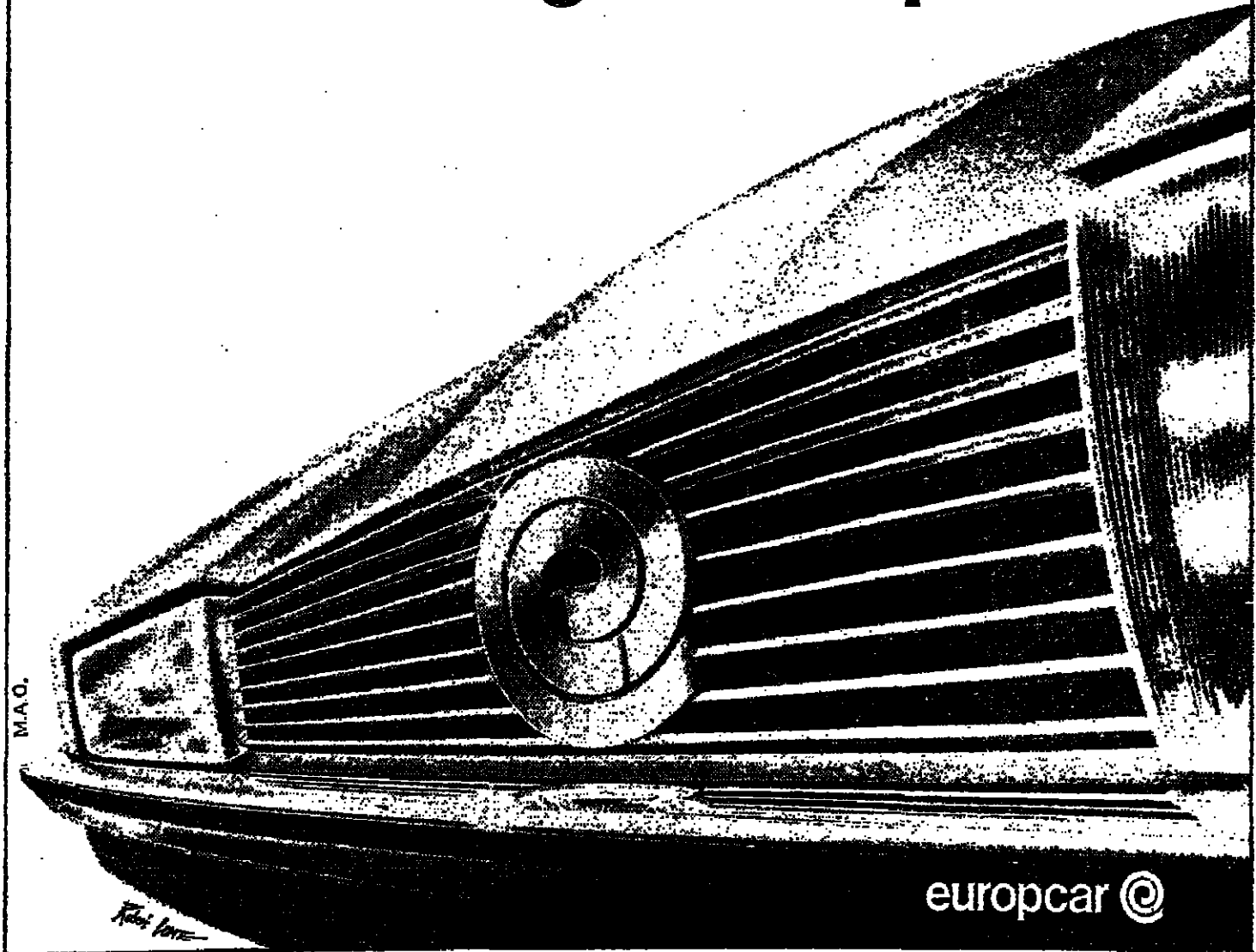
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Which Blacks?

That Henry Kissinger was able to win the consent of Ian Smith—and that of his party—to the British proposal for a two-year transition to black majority rule in Rhodesia is unquestionably a great personal triumph for the secretary of state and a real hope for southern Africa. But while the triumph may always be credited to Mr. Kissinger, the hope—as he was among the first to point out—is still only that. The climax of the African shuttle diplomacy may have, in President Ford's words, opened a road to peace—but it is sure to be a rocky road.

The African blacks do not trust Mr. Smith, with good reason. But if the Rhodesian Prime Minister does have any hidden plans to overturn the program he has put forward for moving toward majority rule, it would seem that he is counting on the blacks to implement them. A cessation of guerrilla activities is a precondition for the interim government he projects. If any group of blacks, because it dislikes the details of the interim government, wants a military victory on general principles, or hearkens to Moscow as it cries "fraud" over the Kissinger mission, continues the battle, Mr. Smith could then appeal to the West, saying that he offered what the blacks pretended to

want, was turned down and thus must defend Rhodesia against black and Communist assaults.

Only the blacks can now decide whether Rhodesia can move into a new way of life, in which they could peacefully assume the government of a functioning state, and a functioning economy, or whether Rhodesia will be torn apart, as Angola was, and become a source of contention among the powers and the African states.

For the issue extends beyond Rhodesia. A rational solution there could lead to one in Namibia and at least to progress in South Africa: a war for tribal or ideological ends would not only wreck Rhodesia but precipitate a long war in southern Africa which would cost the continent dearly. And one of the by-products would probably be the end of what is left of détente, of the ideal of peaceful co-existence, among nations elsewhere.

Until now, the main question in Rhodesia has been whether a minority of whites would continue to rule a majority of blacks. Now it seems to be flaring down to the issue of "which blacks?" They can damage themselves severely if they fight over this rather than work out a plan to substitute ballots for bullets.

Nuclear Second Thoughts

Two European developments of recent days should give pause to the proponents of nuclear power as the best possible answer to the world's insatiable demands for energy. Sweden's Premier Olof Palme blamed the defeat of his government on its program for greatly expanding that country's production of atomic energy, and in London a royal commission recommended that further expansion of England's nuclear plant capacity "be postponed as long as possible."

The commission's report—released after a study of two and a half years—is all the more significant for the fact that Britain was first to build an atomic reactor for the generation of electricity and that Sir Brian Flowers, the commission's chairman and a noted atomic physicist, was for years a leading advocate of that country's nuclear weapons and power programs. Obviously, neither he nor the commission can be charged with the kind of ill-informed prejudice and needless timidity that have been so fairly imputed to critics in the United States who have been warning against the dangers of over-reliance on the split atom as a source of power.

Although the commission's report found a risk in the spread of conventional nuclear plants to technologically backward nations, its emphasis was on the dangers of the fast breeder, which produces more plutonium than it uses. An accident to this reactor

could be expected to take a toll of from ten to a hundred times that from an accident to a conventional nuclear plant.

Beyond that peril, the report cited the hazards usually brought up by those who have been criticized as overly fearful: the risk of attacks on such installations in war or in totally unexpected raids by terrorists; the use of stolen plutonium for blackmail; the vastly increased police powers that would be needed to protect against such dangers, and, not least, the diverting of funds to this enormously expensive source of energy at the cost of developing sources not only cheaper but safer.

Long overdue is a special commission in this country—one that, going beyond the scope of Sir Brian's group, would evaluate the entire question of energy sources. Even with conservation, which with convinced government leadership could go far to reduce the urgency of the problem, additional energy will no doubt impose strains on the environment and possibly on other aspects of society as well. It is time that a prestigious body of Americans—including economists, industrialists, environmentalists and philosophers as well as scientists—examined this crucial question without bias. Such a body might well point dispassionately to the best road to follow at the lowest social cost.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

No Winner, but a Start

Who won? That is the question the experts would like to be able to answer after the first of the presidential debates. The pollsters will add up the percentages and publish their inconclusive conclusions. The politicians will claim victory for their side and assign defeat to the opposition.

The plain fact is that the first of the debates brought neither victory nor defeat to Gerald Ford or Jimmy Carter. It would be surprising if either candidate had generated in the vast and curious audience any fervent enthusiasm. Or, for that matter, antagonism.

Messrs. Ford and Carter suffered from a severe case of overbrevity that filtered personal authenticity out of their responses. They came with too many prepackaged answers. They had too many statistics to unleash, too many prepared positions to which to retreat under challenge. Cautious and predictable staff work left too little room for the candidates' personality and principles to assert themselves.

Under pressure to be "specific" about the issues, Carter—and to an only slightly lesser degree Ford as well—tried too hard to translate the future into hard cash figures. It is futile and even misleading to pledge a balanced budget at some definite point several years hence. Or to spell out a precise schedule for tax reform or for public spending. Both candidates surely know the limitations of the president's powers in such legislative matters.

While trying too hard to be specific about what is beyond their personal control,

Messrs. Ford and Carter paid too little attention to the presidency's very real power and responsibility to chart a course, to raise the nation's sights—in short, to lead. Both candidates skipped altogether the overriding dilemma of urban America.

President Ford deliberately and quite effectively drove home the image of Carter as the descendant of the Democratic big spenders; Carter equally effectively fell back on his record in governmental streamlining as governor of Georgia. But relief from fatigue came only when Carter departed from the statisticians' course long enough to speak with humane concern about the plight of the unemployed and the poor.

It was finally in his summation that Carter offered a glimpse of what many Americans had undoubtedly hoped the debates might offer. In contrast to President Ford's banalities, Carter spoke of the need to regain "the vision of what our country can and ought to be."

It was at least a beginning of the real debate, too late to rescue the evening from the tide of numbing recitations, but not too late to give a hint of what the two candidates really ought to be talking about.

In the next two nationwide debates, Ford and Carter would do well to try to free themselves from the grip of their managers and tacticians, and instead give the American people a chance to meet them as they really are, and to learn their broad view of the issues and their philosophy, their aims, their hopes for the future of their country.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

September 27, 1901
BUFFALO—The anarchist Leon Czolgosz, the man who murdered President McKinley earlier this month, was sentenced to die in the electric chair at Auburn Prison next Oct. 22. He accepted the sentence in a listless manner, saying only that he had nothing to say and that no one else knew of his plans. There were no demonstrations of any kind, either for or against the prisoner.

September 27, 1926
NEW YORK—Miller Huggins's New York Yankees came into their own again today, after a lapse of two years, and clinched the American League pennant by capturing both games of a doubleheader from the St. Louis Browns by scores of 10-2 and 10-4, while the Cleveland Indians, their closest rivals, were kept idle by rain. Their opponents in the World Series will be the St. Louis Cardinals.



Russian Roulette.

The Kissinger Round

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In the first presidential debate, Jimmy Carter got his wandering campaign back on course, but the second debate (San Francisco, Oct. 6) will be on foreign and defense policy and here the President should have a clear advantage.

He is not an expert on foreign affairs, but in this field he has access to intelligence not available to Carter, he can act as he is now acting in southern Africa to create an atmosphere favorable to himself, and he has Henry Kissinger.

The secretary of state, who runs a world mediating service in Ford's name, is just back from another diplomatic triumph in Rhodesia, and while it will be years before black majority rule can be established in that country, Kissinger's achievements there will clearly help the President for the rest of the campaign.

Knows Questions

On defense policy Ford has another advantage. For most of his long career in the House of Representatives, he worked diligently, if unskillfully, on the Pentagon budget, and knows all the questions if not the answers.

Also, he is for spending more money on defense, while Carter is for spending less, and in a debate it is much easier to argue effectively for "taking no chances with the security of the nation"—Ford's favorite phrase—than to prove, as Carter is trying to do, that he could produce a leaner, tougher, more efficient military establishment with a smaller budget.

You have to have a sense of humor to appreciate the irony of this situation. In the first place, the Pentagon has probably wasted more money in the last quarter of a century, with the unflinching support of Ford, than any establishment in the history of the world. But for the time being anybody who suggests that maybe the United States is spending too much on weapons and selling too many around the world has to argue against the prevailing mood of public opinion.

Lost Word

Also, in his fight against Ronald Reagan for the Republican nomination, President Ford banished "détente" from his official dictionary, and accepted the Reagan foreign policy platform, which was intended as a rebuke to Kissinger. But Ford will now

go into the second debate on Kissinger's policies, and have to carry them out without Kissinger if he wins in November.

Actually, the Kissinger record is better than Carter or even Ford have made it appear during the election campaign. The Soviet Union has been uncharacteristically quiet while the United States goes through the electoral process, and is still defending the policies of détente and balanced arms reduction.

Too Complicated

China is preoccupied with its own internal convulsions, political and otherwise. U.S. relations with Europe and Japan are better than they have been for years. The fragile compromise peace holds in the Middle East, and Kissinger has begun, belatedly, to make progress with the intractable problems of the undeveloped nations.

Against this general background it will be difficult for Carter to make much headway in the second debate. He can complain about Kissinger's "long range" style, and condemn Kissinger's step-by-step diplomacy in the Middle East, but these arguments are much too complicated for a television debate, and in any event it is hard to argue against peace, however frail.

So it's a good thing Carter got back on the track during the first debate, for he faces a hard assignment in the second. Whether he won or lost on domestic policy is a political game, signifying nothing. At least he got away from the diverting and subsidiary issues of sex, religion and abortion, and back on the main internal questions that divide the parties.

Old Ground

The one clear winner in the first debate was the League of Women Voters, even if they blew a tube. They got the two candidates out of the byways, where they were playing games for the benefit of Walter Cronkite, John Chancellor, and Harry Reasoner, and onto the national stage where they could be seen together by the whole nation.

It doesn't matter if they went over old ground, and stood apart in their silly cylindrical booths (as Marshall McLuhan said, like a couple of guys who couldn't come out while their pants were being pressed). Literally tens of millions of people probably heard

these arguments for the first time, and if Ford and Carter sounded from time to time like a couple of ventriloquist dummies spouting memorized figures, that probably doesn't matter much either.

At least the debates are getting the voters of the country a little more interested in the election and that's all to the good. The disgrace of this campaign is not the performance of the candidates but the indifference of the voters.

Never have so many citizens of a democratic country complained so much about their political leaders as the American people in the last four years, and with good reason, or shown so little interest in registering and voting to remedy their grievances—with no reason at all.

Syria's Goals in Lebanon

By James F. Clarity

DAMASCUS—After nearly four months of military occupation of more than half of Lebanon, Syria appears to be achieving some of the goals of the intervention. But many of Syria's long-term goals are improvement of relations with Egypt, which might speed up more economic aid from Saudi Arabia, a relaxation of the strain in relations with the Soviet Union and, eventually, the negotiated return of Israeli-occupied Syrian territory.

Critics of Mr. Assad, including some diplomats, feel that he has become too deeply involved in Lebanese politics and was and that this has kept him from solving domestic economic problems, while aggravating his quarrels with other powerful Arab countries like Iraq and Egypt.

No one here is predicting Mr. Assad's imminent ouster but, in the uncertainties of the Lebanese crisis, the President, who will mark his sixth year in the post in November, will have to accomplish several complicated and possibly dangerous tasks in the coming months if he is to remain the unchallenged leader of this country of 3 million inhabitants.

The problems he faces include the achieving of a durable ceasefire that will permit Mr. Sarkis to assemble a functioning government in Lebanon.

Simultaneously, Mr. Assad has to assure, if a cease-fire begins to take hold, that the various leftist, rightist, Moslem and Christian factions and the Palestinian guerrillas will cooperate with Mr. Sarkis, or at least not actively seek to make him a powerless leader, treating him as a puppet of Damascus and of the Lebanese Maronite Christian sect.

One solution for the Syrians

to Damascus and a weakening of the Palestine Liberation Organization, so that it cannot drag Syria into a conflict with Israel, in a war that Damascus may not want.

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One solution for the Syrians

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TV Presence Was Issue as Candidates Gave a News Conference, Not a Debate

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON (NYT)—Presidential candidates gave a news conference, not a debate, as they gathered for the first of the "great debates" between President Ford and Jimmy Carter.

To hear the participants and pundits tell it, both won. Or neither did. An instant voter survey gave a modest edge to the Republican President. Another gave a slight advantage to the Democratic challenger. And a quick opinion sampling by the Associated Press suggested that neither candidate made an appreciable impact on the sizable segment of the national electorate that has yet to choose a favorite.

117 Minutes

For that matter, the simultaneous appearance of opposing candidates on the stage of the Walnut Street Theater in Philadelphia and on four national television networks for 117 minutes—including 27 when there was less than a minute to go—was not a debate at all. It was, rather, a mutual news conference, valuable principally for its ability to multiply by millions the number of voters able, in the words of a Ford aide, "to examine the stock before it's auctioned."

If the press and public hungered for a clear-cut outcome, the strategists in the rival camps did not expect one and took care to avoid a decisive mistake. What they sought, and seem to have attained with roughly equal effect, was to use the televised events to solidify the ranks of their supporters and, in the process, to display presidential character to the undecided.

"National elections have largely become nonpartisan media events," said Robert Teeter, the Ford campaign's opinion analyst. Patrick Gaddell, Mr. Carter's survey expert, agreed that whether or not side-by-side television appearances were the best method to pick a president, they are going to be integral to the campaign.

The issues put before Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter Thursday night by a panel of reporters were substantive, dealing with such matters as joblessness, tax policy and the structure of the executive branch. But both sides considered such issues to be as transitory as the shiny islands of Quenoy and Matou that dominated the last national campaign debate, in 1960, and secondary to their fundamental purpose of projecting an image.

Neither nominee had ever been in a national campaign before and each had emerged from relative obscurity to become a party standard bearer. "People really want to know about Jimmy, how he handles himself, how deep he is," Mr. Gaddell said. And even though Mr. Ford has occupied the White House for two years, Mr. Teeter said he had detected a large "degree of uncertainty, a lack of knowledge of both candidates."

The joint television format afforded both men the occasion to restate positions yawningly familiar to those in their entourages but probably not as well known to most of the electorate. It also enabled each to try, within the limits of decorum, to put down the other.

Mr. Ford, fostering a thesis that Mr. Carter is fuzzy on issues, said, for instance, "I don't believe that Carter has been any more specific in this case [unemployment and inflation] than he has been on many other instances." Mr. Carter, after initial nervousness, began zeroing in on the President as kindred to Herbert Hoover for "insensitivity" to human con-

siderations of the unemployed and incapable of producing "one single major program for this country." But at least as important to both nominees as the positions and criticisms they put forth was their manner in doing so. "Things are said between the lines," observed Joseph Duffey, one of Mr. Carter's advisers. "Character is what I think is finally displayed. It's either there or it isn't, and television is a great revealer." Michael Raoul-Duval, Mr. Ford's debate counselor, said similarly that "the debate became a centerpiece" of the President's strategy—not merely to discuss issues but to use them as a way "to tell you about his character and ability and intelligence."

Mr. Ford, who has an exaggerated reputation for physical clumsiness, sought to display competence and self-assurance. His aides, aware that he is ill at ease looking into impersonal TV equipment, made certain the cameras would be positioned so that Mr. Ford would seem to make eye-to-eye contact with television viewers while actually looking at his questioners.

Remembering Nixon

Mr. Carter, attempting to get off the defensive for impolitic statements about sex and taxes made to interviewers recently and needing to demonstrate an ability to make the leap from Georgia's statehouse to the White House, tried to project personal poise and a grasp of government detail. He cited statistics and fiscal data with regularity. He avoided referring to Mr. Ford as "Mr. President," and his associates made sure the stage trappings would lend no suggestion of incumbency to the Republican.

That there was no clear-cut victor from the first confrontation seemed, more than anything, a consequence of the caution of both men—each having become familiar with the way in which

style rather than substance hurt Richard Nixon in the debates 16 years ago with John Kennedy.

"If you're going to debate, you avoid foot-in-mouth risk-taking," James Baker 3d, the Ford campaign chairman, said. "You approach the debate in a very careful way."

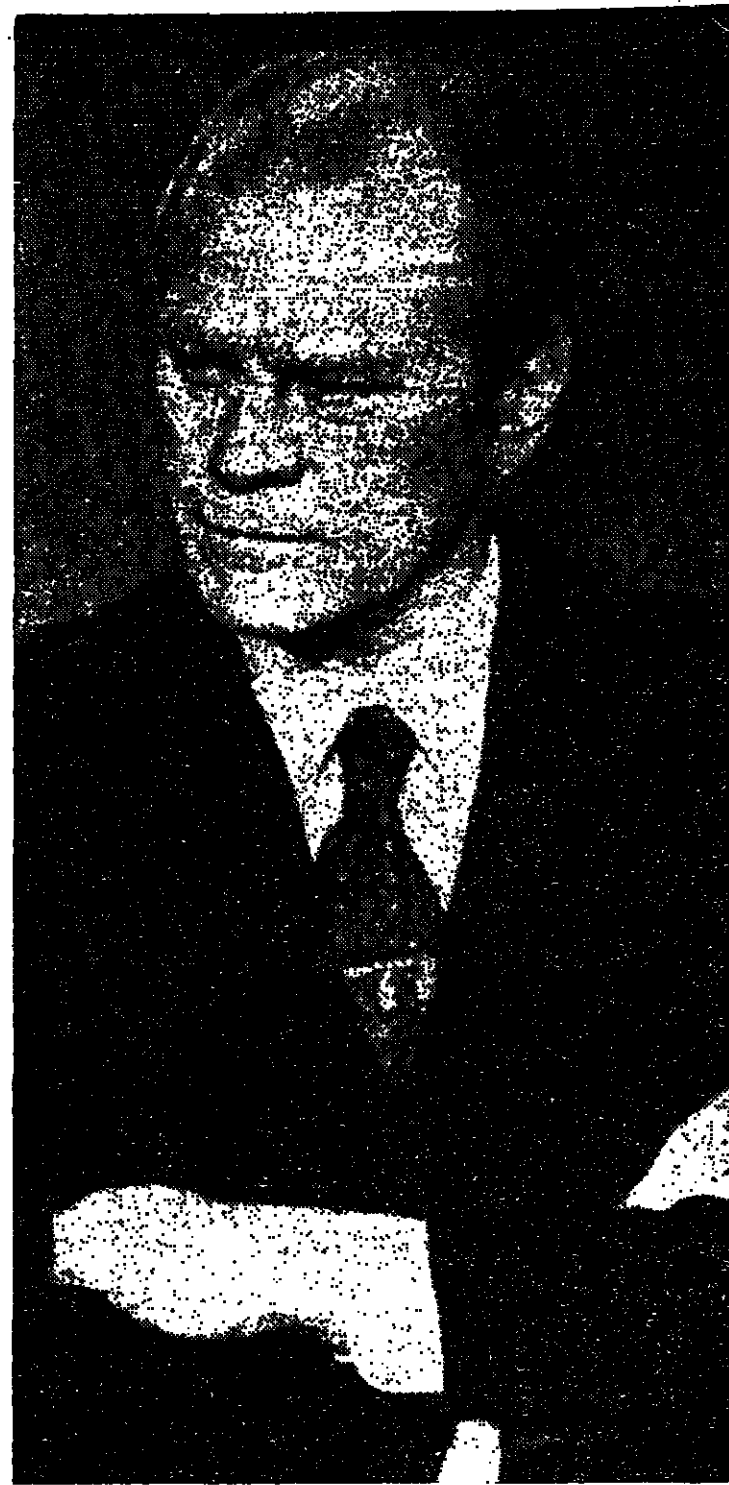
The extent of the caution on both sides may have been reflected best in the willingness of both candidates to stand for 27 minutes, while television technicians sought to restore the audio system, without uttering a single word or criticism to one another. Neither knew when the audio might suddenly be restored and a hot moment be broadcast.

Expectations

The awareness of risk was also evidenced by the advance expectations of the rival camps. "I do not expect it to be a win-lose situation, nor do I expect it to be devastating to Mr. Carter," Mr. Raoul-Duval said before the first encounter. "Both candidates are intelligent and both can score well," Mr. Caddell agreed beforehand.

Ironically, it was Marshall McLuhan, the guru of the electronic age, who seemed most offended by the tame character of the result. He said he was bored and thought both nominees, standing behind their belt-high lecterns, looked like men waiting for their trousers to be pressed.

All the same, the encounter was staged as the ultimate media event. Mr. Duffey, an engagingly philosophic sort, recalled having once led a group of students outdoors to watch a solar eclipse through smoked glass and darkened film. "Thinking of the effort, a student finally said, 'Aw, let's go watch it on television'—and everyone did. Remarkably as much on the campaign debate as on the remembered eclipse, Mr. Duffey asked of the live and televised versions: "Which is the reality?"



The Great Political Debate Quickly Deflates the Hopes in a Cleveland Bar

By William K. Stevens

CLEVELAND (NYT)—From the start, there was no shortage of clues as to what President Ford and Jimmy Carter were up to in trying to impress the towns of Johnny's Bar in Cleveland's 5th Ward, an urban melting pot of 22,000 residents—where local economy depends on the steel mills in the valley and the plants across town, and where the Roman Catholic church is strong and the Democratic party overwhelmingly dominant.

In the rear of the balcony of "split-level" bar, a man and a woman sat in close conversation, winging no interest in the Carter-Ford debate that was about to

begin on the television set Thursday night.

At the other end of the room, four persons were clustered in equally unearthy privacy. In the middle, by the television set, was a third group, about six persons—some of them tough, frequently profane workmen in their 30s and 40s, smiling congenial among themselves and friendly to visitors, but caustic, skeptical and disillusioned about politicians. Their political mood appeared to reflect that of the whole 5th Ward.

These 2 Punks

This group was about to pay attention to the debate and most of its members left no doubt about how hard to please they

would be and how little impressed they have been by either Mr. Ford or Mr. Carter.

"Neither one has showed me anything," said Tony Nicholas, a 38-year-old locksmith, Vietnam veteran and long-time Democrat who now considers himself essentially an independent. "I might not even vote if you brought John F. Kennedy back today. He'd win in a landslide over these two punks."

"Already," Mr. Nicholas said as the candidates appeared on the screen. "This looks like the 'Howdy Doody Show.'"

Bob Hedler, a computer sales manager, was the only Republican in the group and clearly favored the President. But Mr. Nicholas had struck the prevailing "two evils" theme.

The worst that could be said about the Ford-Carter performances' effects on individual members of this tough audience was that both men blew it. The best was that both candidates had generally disappointed whatever hopes for enlightenment that the patrons had brought into Johnny's. Of the two, Mr. Carter seemed to suffer more.

The former Georgia governor ought to be strong in the 5th Ward, which has voted Democratic as long as anyone can remember, even when Richard Nixon was winning in other blue-collar wards. Mr. Carter took 46 percent of the 5th Ward vote in his sweep of Ohio in June's Democratic presidential primary, against 26 per cent for his nearest rival, Rep. Morris Udall of

Arizona. The presidential nominee must run well in such neighborhoods if he is to win this critical state in November.

Not Explaining

But as the debate began, there was evidence that the "softness" in Mr. Carter's vote that had been here all along had spread since June. Bud Camlin, a foreman at a nearby factory, said that workers in his plant were worrying increasingly that "Mr. Carter's not explaining what he's going to do." Many, he said, would not vote in November. Mr. Camlin himself has always voted Democratic and voted for Mr. Carter in the primary, he said. But now he had doubts and was hoping the debate would help dispel them, he added.

It took less than 10 minutes—long enough for each candidate to deal with the first question on economics—for the basic opinion to form.

"What's he said?" Mike Smith, a 31-year-old schoolteacher, asked after Mr. Carter's first answer. "He's not said anything."

Neither, in the dominant view, did Mr. Ford in his first 15 minutes into the debate, one of the bar's "heavy" but now-absent habitués, a city police captain, telephoned with his assessment.

"I just got it from the main man," yelled Ken Peskura, 40, a truck driver, father of four and a Democrat. "We put them both in a bag and gas them." Everyone laughed.

Mr. Ford, at least in the beginning, seemed to project the better image to some. "He seems a lot more poised," Mr. Nicholas said. Mr. Carter, he said, "looks very fatigued and drawn out."

'Confidence' Level

"I saw him in the Democratic primaries and he looked so fresh," Mr. Nicholas added. "Ford's got confidence. Carter doesn't have that confidence in his voice."

The show and the beers kept coming. "You know who's going to win the election, don't you?" Mr. Peskura asked. "Ford," someone else said. "That's right," Mr. Peskura replied.

The question of taxes came up and tempers rose. "Everytime that SOB blinks his eyes," Mr. Peskura said, nodding his head

in the President's direction. "I got to fill out one of these." He flung on the bar what appeared to be a bank's money-withdrawal form. The question of the Nixon pardon arose. "You gave him a pass, pal," Mr. Nicholas all but snarled at the image of Mr. Ford. "You should have stuck it in his ear. Republican or not. That's when we lost respect for this government you got."

"I think I'm going to go," Mr. Nicholas said soon. "They bore me. They super-bore me. If they had a couple of go-go broads up there—but I've got to go fix locks. That's more important than this."

Mr. Peskura said he was going home and put "Star Trek" on his TV set. The talk drifted into discussions of personal matters and football.

Post-Election Sweden: Incoming Premier Looks to Future, Palme Looks Back

Falldin, a 'Plodder,' Pledges to Begin 'Decentralization'

STOCKHOLM (NYT)—His hands are graced and his face is lined, he speaks in a monotone, gripping a pipe and sitting restlessly in a chair.

In the midst of a noisy news conference he seems a seriously aging politician. Even last night, in the aftermath of a stunning triumph over the Social Democratic party, Thorbjörn Falldin spoke solemnly and nervously, his lip and perspiring, trying to answer questions about the formation of a new government in Sweden—the first non-Socialist government in 44 years.

"Now we are going to lead Sweden step by step toward decentralization," said the 54-year-old Center party leader, the head of a three-party coalition that defeated the Socialists. "We are going to break the power con-

centration. It will not happen overnight, but I promise that our supporters will not have to wait long before noticing results."

By all accounts Mr. Falldin's central issue, the outgoing government's plan to build nuclear power plants as a means of reducing Swedish dependence on imported oil, proved pivotal among younger voters alarmed over potential radioactive hazards.

Striking Victory

Coupled with other issues—what is viewed as the arrogance and sluggishness of the proliferating bureaucracy, the longevity of Social Democratic control, high taxes, the overconcentration of state power, the neglect of the countryside in favor of the cities—Mr. Falldin and his coalition partners in the Liberal and Conservative parties scored a striking victory. Mr. Falldin, who is to be formally designated premier after parliament opens next month, offers a vivid contrast to the man he is succeeding, Olof Palme, leader of the Socialists—a factor that undoubtedly helped him in the campaign. Mr. Palme is tough, shrewd, sometimes abrasive and an elegant theoretician; Mr. Falldin exudes common sense and honesty.

'Neighbor'

"He's like your next-door neighbor," a Social Democratic politician commented. "He's a rural Swede. He's what people think of as typically Swedish, a plodder. I respect him. He's a clever man, an honest man."

On the other hand, a prominent Social Democratic figure said angrily: "He's without experience, without imagination, without intelligence. He knows nothing of foreign affairs. He can't speak English. A disaster!"

Thorbjörn Falldin—the surname is pronounced fell-dean—was born on April 24, 1926, in Högbo,



Thorbjörn Falldin

in northern Sweden. His family were farmers, and Mr. Falldin now lives with his wife and three children on a hilltop farm near his birthplace; they raise sheep, grow potatoes and cut timber. Although he maintains a one-room apartment in Stockholm, he spends every weekend and holiday on his farm, which consists of 26 acres of field and 990 acres of forest.

Nuclear-Power Issue

Completing formal schooling at age 19, Mr. Falldin became active in agrarian politics in his early twenties. He was elected to parliament in 1952, lost his seat by 11 votes in 1954 and regained it in 1957. He became vice-chairman of the Center party in 1959 and was named party leader two years later.

Mr. Falldin's opposition to Mr. Palme's ambitious nuclear-power program developed when a fellow

legislator introduced him to the 1970 Swedish Nobel laureate in physics, Hannes Alfvén. Mr. Falldin said that the physicist told him of growing skepticism among scientists about the possibility of mastering the disposal of nuclear waste and preventing the sabotage of power stations. Since then Mr. Falldin has staked his career on the issue.

It is now believed that a turning point in the campaign came during a nationwide television debate between Mr. Palme and Mr. Falldin, who raised the nuclear issue and spoke with rare emotion about it.

"Olof Palme," he said, "can you stand here this evening on this platform and guarantee that you give to the generations of today, to coming generations, a better society than you want to give them a nuclear power society? Can you give this guarantee here this evening?" Mr. Palme said nothing.

Loser Says a 'Scare Campaign' by Foes Damaged Nation

By Bernard Weinraub

STOCKHOLM (NYT)—Premier Olof Palme has expressed fears that the end of Socialist rule in Sweden will cement the power of businessmen and result in a "new conformity" in the nation.

Mr. Palme, in an interview, said that the nuclear-energy issue was crucial to his defeat and said that the coalition of "bourgeois" parties replacing the Social Democrats had opened wounds that had damaged the relationships between workers and employers, between the rich and the poor.

"The campaign has created deep psychological scars," the Premier said. "It was a scare campaign—a scare campaign of all the so-called terrible things we were about to do. It frightened people off."

Mr. Palme, 49, who has served as premier since 1969, seemed shaken and weary. He dangled his right foot over a chair in his office and spoke quietly, crushing half-smoked cigarettes in an ashtray. Outside his office, aides in blue jeans were placing documents and files in big brown paper bags in advance of the departure next month of the Social Democrats after 44 years in power.

'A Long Time'

"We've been lucky, 44 years is a long time," he said. "Sooner or later you lose an election but then you come back."

"Conservatives all over will make use of this," he said. "They say in Sweden, of all places, people have rejected Socialism. I'm sure in Chile they're extremely happy."

"But it's absolutely wrong to say that people have rejected Socialism—they haven't," Mr. Palme said. "The bourgeois parties promised more than the Social Democrats. What turned the election was the nuclear-

power issue. It may not have been the central issue but without the campaign being concentrated on it in the past two weeks we would have won."

The issue was raised by Thorbjörn Falldin, the incoming Premier and leader of the Center party, who asked his campaign on halting further nuclear expansion and dismantling Sweden's five operating nuclear plants. Mr. Falldin said nuclear energy for fuel was potentially perilous, an argument that appealed to environment-conscious Swedes and young voters. Mr. Palme stressed that without nuclear-power plants, the nation faced large-scale unemployment, economic decline and continual dependence on Middle East oil.

The issue itself—as Mr. Palme himself noted—is now a delicate political problem for the incom-

ing government. Mr. Falldin's two coalition partners, the Conservatives and Liberals, not only voiced support for the existing nuclear plants but also, like Mr. Palme, wanted to build more of them.

"There've made so many conflicting promises," Mr. Palme said, "they will do away with nuclear power, retain nuclear power. I'm waiting. It was Falldin's only issue. It would be a terrible shock for their credibility if they don't do anything about nuclear power."

Mr. Palme expressed worry that the power of the media and big business would somehow merge and seek to exploit the victory by the non-Socialists.

"This is a country where 80 per cent of the press is against us and there was, by necessity, a very critical examination of

the government," he said. "It was tough at times but that's what I like."

"But will they do the same now with the new government?" he asked. "I have this fear that there will be a kind of new conformity now, in which the political and economic power, as well as the power of the press, is concentrated. Criticism diminishes. It leaves me worried."

Mr. Palme said various incidents during the last year hurt the party. "A trade union leader went to Spain when we had a boycott; well, that hurt us a lot," he said. "The Ingmar Bergman case, Astrid Lindgren [an author who was served with a tax demand amounting to 102 per cent of her income], things like that: it mobilized the bourgeois parties, blocked our message and had a pacifying impact on our voters."

Mr. Palme rejected the notion that many Swedes voted against the government out of anger toward the bureaucracy that administers the huge range of social-welfare benefits. To critics, the bureaucracy had grown smug and indifferent.

'Part and Parcel'

"Remember the bureaucracy is, by and large, conservative," Mr. Palme said. "We were depicted as being part and parcel of the establishment—perhaps that hurt us a bit—but I don't think the bureaucracy issue was so important in people's minds."

"I've been in this for 20 years, a Cabinet minister for 12 and Prime Minister for 7," he said. "I feel a period of liberation. I'll enjoy it. I would have felt sorry had I left the country in sad shape but I haven't."

Asked if he would miss the trappings of office, Mr. Palme replied quickly: "I hate them. I hate the gilded-cage part of the job. I've never complained. I've participated in endless official business: it's part of the job. But I'll never miss that at all."



Olof Palme

New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sale

Seeds	Last Price	Seeds	Last Price	Seeds	Last Price	Seeds	Last Price	Seeds	Last Price	Seeds	Last Price	Seeds	Last Price
NEW YORK (AP)		BnkTr 6978	98%	CMWc 9579	105%	FlmB 44536	65%	HlmtH 5525	79%	MnWf 5441	88%	Permt 19466	84
N.Y. Bonds last		BnkTr 8149	99%	CMWc 9580	105%	FPdN 5051	100%	MoWf 5454	104%	MnWf 5167	84%	Permt 19466	107%
Int 6.50 100		BnkTr 8150	99%	CMWc 9581	105%	FPdN 5052	100%	MoWf 5455	104%	MnWf 5168	84%	Permt 19466	107%
Int 6.75 100		BnkTr 8151	99%	CMWc 9582	105%	FPdN 5053	100%	MoWf 5456	104%	MnWf 5169	84%	Permt 19466	107%
Int 6.87 100		BnkTr 8152	99%	CMWc 9583	105%	FPdN 5054	100%	MoWf 5457	104%	MnWf 5170	84%	Permt 19466	107%
Int 6.88 100		BnkTr 8153	99%	CMWc 9584	105%	FPdN 5055	100%	MoWf 5458	104%	MnWf 5171	84%	Permt 19466	107%
Int 6.89 100		BnkTr 8154	99%	CMWc 9585	105%	FPdN 5056	100%	MoWf 5459	104%	MnWf 5172	84%	Permt 19466	107%
Int 6.90 100		BnkTr 8155	99%	CMWc 9586	105%	FPdN 5057	100%	MoWf 5460	104%	MnWf 5173	84%	Permt 19466	107%
Int 6.91 100		BnkTr 8156	99%	CMWc 9587	105%	FPdN 5058	100%	MoWf 5461	104%	MnWf 5174	84%	Permt 19466	107%
Int 6.92 100		BnkTr 8157	99%	CMWc 9588	105%	FPdN 5059	100%	MoWf 5462	104%	MnWf 5175	84%	Permt 19466	107%
Int 6.93 100		BnkTr 8158	99%	CMWc 9589	105%	FPdN 5060	100%	MoWf 5463	104%	MnWf 5176	84%	Permt 19466	107%
Int 6.94 100		BnkTr 8159	99%	CMWc 9590	105%	FPdN 5061	100%	MoWf 5464	104%	MnWf 5177	84%	Permt 19466	107%
Int 6.95 100		BnkTr 8160	99%	CMWc 9591	105%	FPdN 5062	100%	MoWf 5465	104%	MnWf 5178	84%	Permt 19466	107%
Int 6.96 100		BnkTr 8161	99%	CMWc 9592	105%	FPdN 5063	100%	MoWf 5466	104%	MnWf 5179	84%	Permt 19466	107%
Int 6.97 100		BnkTr 8162	99%	CMWc 9593	105%	FPdN 5064	100%	MoWf 5467	104%	MnWf 5180	84%	Permt 19466	107%
Int 6.98 100		BnkTr 8163	99%	CMWc 9594	105%	FPdN 5065	100%	MoWf 5468	104%	MnWf 5181	84%	Permt 19466	107%
Int 6.99 100		BnkTr 8164	99%	CMWc 9595	105%	FPdN 5066	100%	MoWf 5469	104%	MnWf 5182	84%	Permt 19466	107%
Int 7.00 100		BnkTr 8165	99%	CMWc 9596	105%	FPdN 5067	100%	MoWf 5470	104%	MnWf 5183	84%	Permt 19466	107%
Int 7.01 100		BnkTr 8166	99%	CMWc 9597	105%	FPdN 5068	100%	MoWf 5471	104%	MnWf 5184	84%	Permt 19466	107%
Int 7.02 100		BnkTr 8167	99%	CMWc 9598	105%	FPdN 5069	100%	MoWf 5472	104%	MnWf 5185	84%	Permt 19466	107%
Int 7.03 100		BnkTr 8168	99%	CMWc 9599	105%	FPdN 5070	100%	MoWf 5473	104%	MnWf 5186	84%	Permt 19466	107%
Int 7.04 100		BnkTr 8169	99%	CMWc 9600	105%	FPdN 5071	100%	MoWf 5474	104%	MnWf 5187	84%	Permt 19466	107%
Int 7.05 100		BnkTr 8170	99%	CMWc 9601	105%	FPdN 5072	100%	MoWf 5475	104%	MnWf 5188	84%	Permt 19466	107%
Int 7.06 100		BnkTr 8171	99%	CMWc 9602	105%	FPdN 5073	100%	MoWf 5476	104%	MnWf 5189	84%	Permt 19466	107%
Int 7.07 100		BnkTr 8172	99%	CMWc 9603	105%	FPdN 5074	100%	MoWf 5477	104%	MnWf 5190	84%	Permt 19466	107%
Int 7.08 100		BnkTr 8173	99%	CMWc 9604	105%	FPdN 5075	100%	MoWf 5478	104%	MnWf 5191	84%	Permt 19466	107%
Int 7.09 100		BnkTr 8174	99%	CMWc 9605	105%	FPdN 5076	100%	MoWf 5479	104%	MnWf 5192	84%	Permt 19466	107%

Floating Rate Notes 1977

[illegible]

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6
Constant	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
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[illegible]

Floating Rate Notes in the principal amount of \$700,000 bearing the prefix C and the principal amount to be redeemed.

[illegible]

Fuji Photo Film Co. Ltd.

63% Compatible Sinking Fund Debt was due October 30, 1995

under which the above-described Debentures were issued, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as

COUPON DEBENTURES OF \$1,000

230	1138	1715	2432	3094	5834	6706	7600	8007	8423	11672	11339	12284	12879	13483	14233
268	1221	1718	2463	4383	5837	6721	7604	8148	8432	10209	11530	12335	12906	13609	14252

On or after October 20, 1970, the Debentures selected for redemption will be paid upon presentation and surrender thereof at the Corporate Trust Office of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 25 Broad

in Frankfurt/Main, of Bank Mees & Hope N.V. in Amsterdam, of N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited and

20, 1976 interest shall cease to accrue on the Debentures selected for redemption.

entitled to accrued interest and must have attended the October 20, 1956 coupon and all coupons maturing thereafter. Debentures surrendered for conversion on October 20, 1956 will be entitled to interest due on such

100% STOCK EXCHANGE WAS 300 JAPANESE 100 PER SHARE.

...the ...

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

The holder of any Floating Rate Note which is redeemed in part only, upon surrender thereof as above provided, shall obtain in exchange

Dated September 27, 1976

Aug 54-82 in	94	Emile's 2304	74
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Austria - 94.9% 101% Japan - 94.8% 97%

Caldas	3578	90	Mexico	9387
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immigrants	1982	1034	Norway	14814
immigrants	1976	1017	Dale	1015

2-30-58 11 1011

as coming are identified in the follow

...and the other is the fact that the system is not yet fully operational.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has declined from 1.1 billion to 800 million. The number of people who are malnourished has declined from 1.5 billion to 1 billion. The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million.

By Carl Gewirtz

of Uncertainty
month rate, which
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ly the result of the
faced by the Fed's
ty report late Thurs-

Bankers increasingly are talking about "new money" coming into bond-market investments. While bankers themselves have been assumed to be very big takers of bonds—they are flush with cash at a time when worldwide client demand is a trickle—the indications now are that "retail" demand has picked up. A theory is that it represents a new surge of funds coming out of the short-term market.

Whatever the explanation, the bond market is running at a record pace. The volume of new issues in the third quarter totaled \$2.98 billion, according to IFT calculations. This is down from the \$3.75-billion pace of the second quarter—not surprising because the July-September period

is usually the slowest of the year. For the year to date, the volume of new issues is a record \$10.4 billion, dwarfing the previous 12-month record, set last year, when \$7.1 billion worth of bonds were floated. (The breakdown of issues floated in the latest quarter (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Construction Index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, the employment figure reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics industrial production in Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100, imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits accounted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division. McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

A-Denominally adjusted
B-Denominally adjusted annual rate

is usually the slowest of the year. For the year to date, the volume of new issues is a record \$10.4 billion, dwarfing the previous 12-month record, set last year, when \$7.1 billion worth of bonds were floated. (The breakdown of issues floated in the latest quarter (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

By Thomas E. Mullaney

Significant Results

The traumatic economic shocks that preceded the previous three annual meetings of the IMF are still reverberating throughout the world's economic system, of

Tuesday performance was a sobering reminder that durable goods had declined in August. A smaller number of companies that produce consumer goods were affected by the news were Dresser Industries, among others, along with farm-equipment makers.

ment report that new orders for rust. This produced weakness in a ce capital goods and equipment. Industries and Clark Equipment, equipment companies. rally, also turned weaker.

"The crisis," Mr. Simon said, "did operate as a catalyst to help us get things done that had to be done. Unfortunately, it took a crisis to do many of those things but that was the case."

The major accomplishment of the industrialized world—and even some of the developing lands—was the reduction of soaring inflation rates. The progress made in that area was illustrated

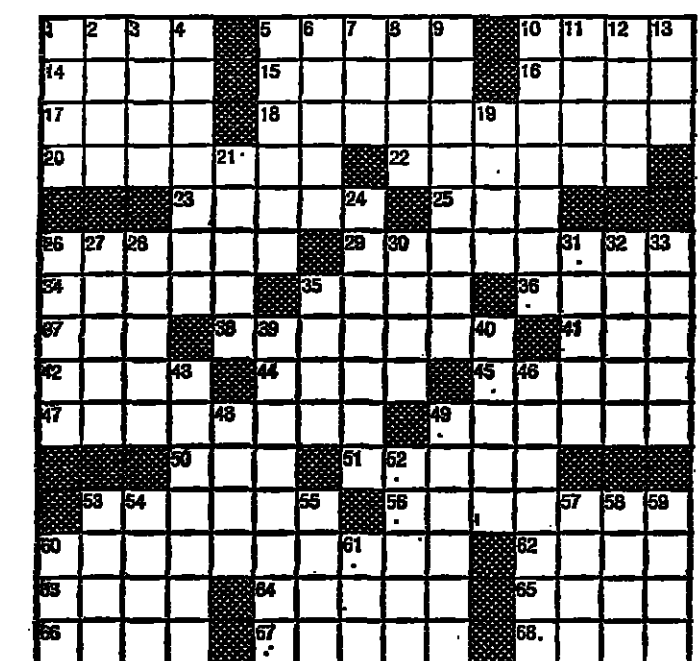
(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Bond prices, after a long summer rally, also turned weaker.

[illegible]

CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Wong

- ACROSS**
- Ship area
 - Oriental murres
 - Footwear
 - Livestock feed
 - Get blurred, as a windshield
 - Dash
 - Spanish jar
 - From stem to stern
 - Cheer on
 - Sneers
 - Furnace tender
 - Self
 - Hi-fi disk
 - Gangland disciplinarian
 - Firehouse fixture
 - Thought: Prefix
 - Peace symbol
 - Business assn.
 - Sculpture, e.g.
 - Pickpocket
 - Agenda subject
 - Short jacket
 - "No trouble"
 - Set a goal
 - Kind of photo print
- DOWN**
- Cupid
 - Composer
 - Edouard
 - Northern capital
 - Questioning words
 - "I can't — it"
 - Grace or
 - Marianne
 - Farming: Abbr.
 - Shades
 - Provide
 - House & traveler
 - It's New, in Mass.
 - V.L.P. in S. Down
 - Lyric works
 - Turn
 - G-man
 - Suffix for cash



WEATHER

City	Temp	Cond	City	Temp	Cond
Albany	42	Cloudy	Albuquerque	58	Clear
Albany	42	Cloudy	Albuquerque	58	Clear
Albany	42	Cloudy	Albuquerque	58	Clear
Albany	42	Cloudy	Albuquerque	58	Clear
Albany	42	Cloudy	Albuquerque	58	Clear
Albany	42	Cloudy	Albuquerque	58	Clear
Albany	42	Cloudy	Albuquerque	58	Clear
Albany	42	Cloudy	Albuquerque	58	Clear
Albany	42	Cloudy	Albuquerque	58	Clear
Albany	42	Cloudy	Albuquerque	58	Clear

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Sept. 24, 1976

Fund	Price	Fund	Price	Fund	Price
Adm. Fnd	10.10	Adm. Fnd	10.10	Adm. Fnd	10.10
Adm. Fnd	10.10	Adm. Fnd	10.10	Adm. Fnd	10.10
Adm. Fnd	10.10	Adm. Fnd	10.10	Adm. Fnd	10.10
Adm. Fnd	10.10	Adm. Fnd	10.10	Adm. Fnd	10.10
Adm. Fnd	10.10	Adm. Fnd	10.10	Adm. Fnd	10.10
Adm. Fnd	10.10	Adm. Fnd	10.10	Adm. Fnd	10.10
Adm. Fnd	10.10	Adm. Fnd	10.10	Adm. Fnd	10.10
Adm. Fnd	10.10	Adm. Fnd	10.10	Adm. Fnd	10.10
Adm. Fnd	10.10	Adm. Fnd	10.10	Adm. Fnd	10.10

PEANUTS

B.C.

BLONDIE

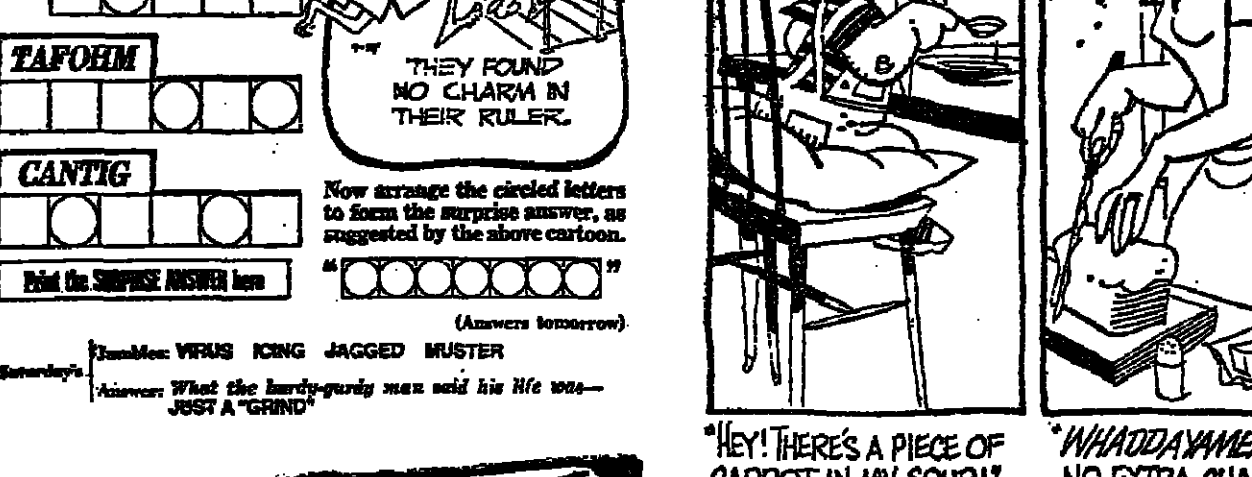
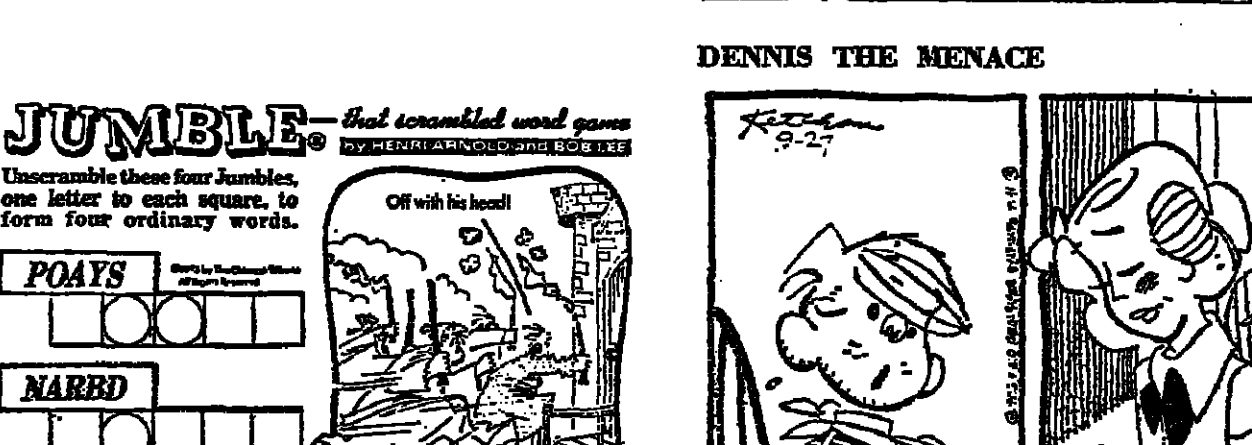
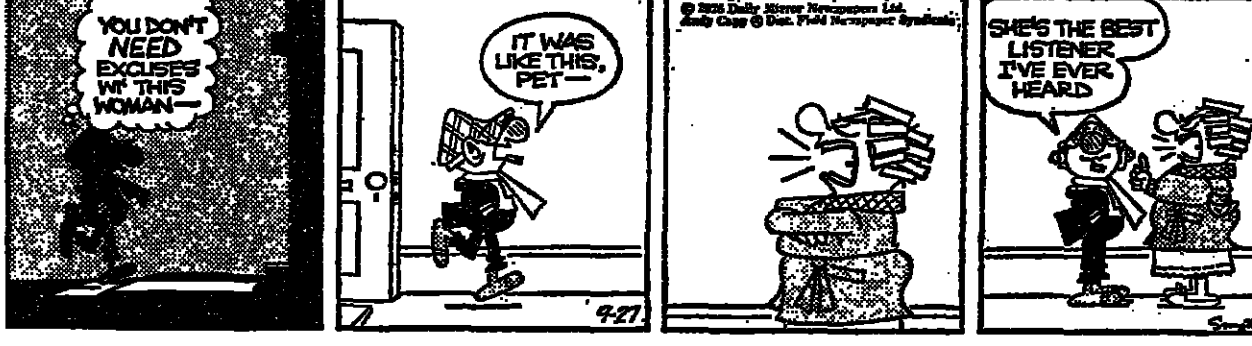
BEETLE BAILEY

WIZARD OF ID

ANDY CAP

REX MORGAN

RIP KIRBY



BOOKS

THE WOMAN WARRIOR

Memoirs of a Girlhood Among Ghosts

By Maxine Hong Kingston. Alfred A. Knopf, 206 pp.

Reviewed by John Leonard

THOSE rumbles you hear on the horizon are the big guns of autumn lining up, the howlers of Vonnegut and Updike and Cheever and Mailer, the books that will be making loud noises for the next several months. But listen: a remarkable book has just quietly published, it is one of the best I've read in years.

"The Woman Warrior" is a book of essays, a collection of short pieces, a kind of a "best of" collection. It is a book of essays, a collection of short pieces, a kind of a "best of" collection. It is a book of essays, a collection of short pieces, a kind of a "best of" collection.

Who is Maxine Hong Kingston? She is a young writer, a young writer, a young writer. She is a young writer, a young writer, a young writer. She is a young writer, a young writer, a young writer.

John Leonard is a writer, a writer, a writer. He is a writer, a writer, a writer. He is a writer, a writer, a writer.

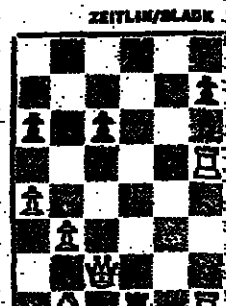
CHESS

By Robert J. ...

Many years ago Savely Tartakover, the Franco-Polish grandmaster, was denied a brilliancy prize for a game that featured a marvelous rook sacrifice for a long-term mating attack because the judges believed that he had not foreseen the fantastic finish in detail.

In the game between Victor Ciocaltea, an international master from Romania, and Igor Zeitlin, a Soviet master, from the Kragujevac tournament, a similar question arises about the concluding queen-sacrifice combination. It went through without a hitch when Ciocaltea put up an uninspired defense, but would Zeitlin have been able to surmount an ingenious and surprising resource that the Romanian could have availed himself of in any case, the finish that might have been would have far exceeded what did occur.

A New Winkie
In the Marshall Gambit (3...P-Q4), Zeitlin rarely played 11...P-N2 (instead of the regular 11...P-Q3) deserves more investigation. After 12...Q-Q2, Ciocaltea might have tried 13 N-Q2, with the point that the feared 13...N-B5 could be met by 14 N-E4.



Position after 35 ...

DENNIS THE MENACE



